SATURDAY
NIGHT

NOVEMBER 8, 1949

The Night of Remembrance Day. See page 12.

PATRIOTISM IS DUE FOR A BAD TIME

by [illegible]. E. Silcox

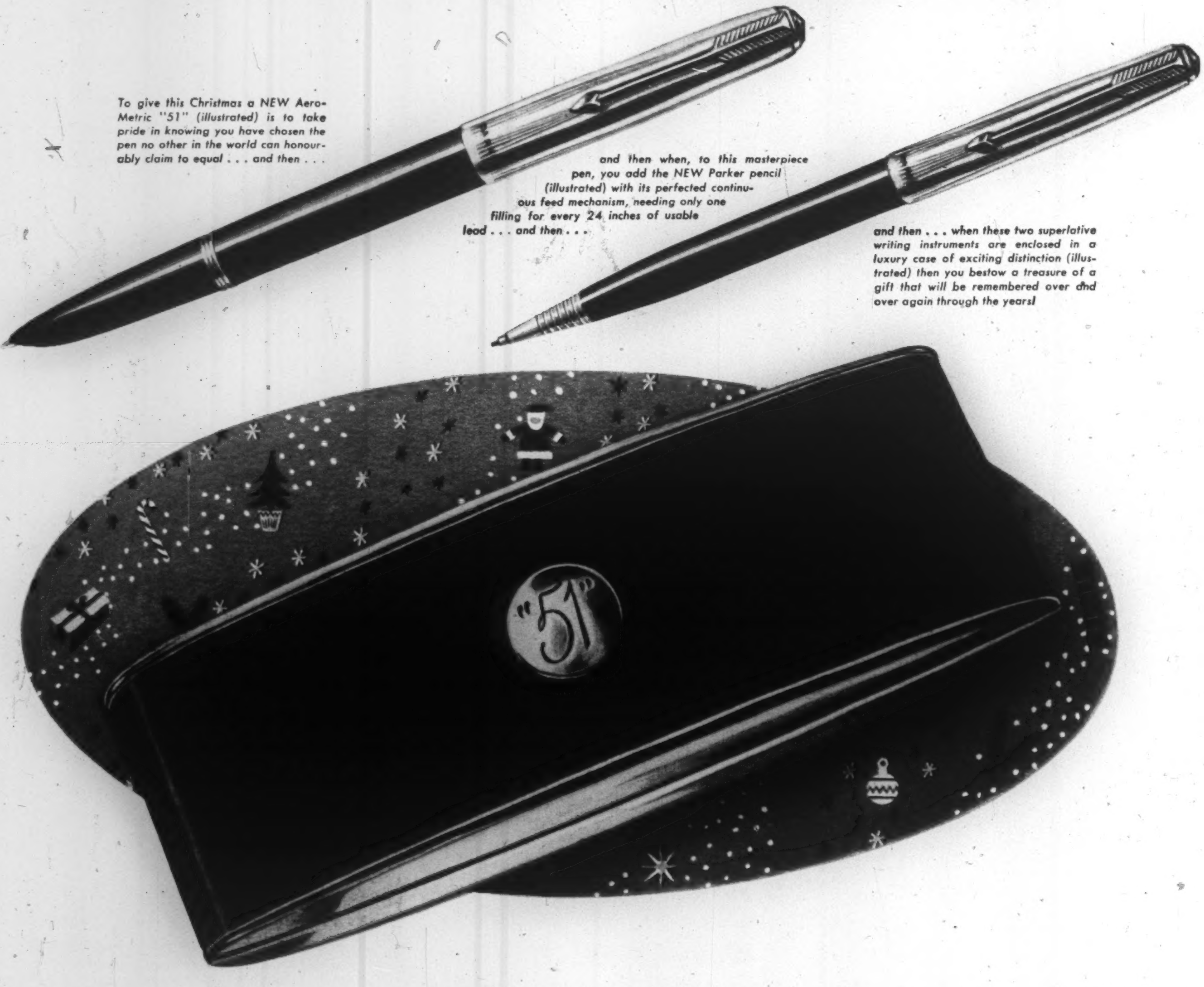
10¢

Ottawa Has Personnel Trouble · Rodney Grey
Canada Must Sell to Sterling Area · Michael Barkway
School Dating Is Expensive · Margaret Ness

VERY SPECIAL!

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIVING

NEW Aero-metric Parker "51"



To give this Christmas a NEW Aero-Metric "51" (illustrated) is to take pride in knowing you have chosen the pen no other in the world can honourably claim to equal . . . and then . . .

and then when, to this masterpiece pen, you add the NEW Parker pencil (illustrated) with its perfected continuous feed mechanism, needing only one filling for every 24 inches of usable lead . . . and then . . .

and then . . . when these two superlative writing instruments are enclosed in a luxury case of exciting distinction (illustrated) then you bestow a treasure of a gift that will be remembered over and over again through the years!

SOON YOU will be making out your Christmas list . . . and wondering . . . and wondering . . . what to give to whom. But you will find, this year, a *very special* help to your problem of holiday giving when you choose that *very special* gift—the NEW Aero-Metric "51".

WHY CAN it be so truthfully said the NEW Parker "51" is a *very special* Christmas gift?

IT IS because a NEW desire has come into the world. From within your own intimate circle of family and friends their longing reaches to the far-off places of the earth. It is the eagerness to possess the wondrous NEW writing instrument, created by the *Word's Pen Authority.*

SO BEAUTIFUL, this NEW "51"! And, with its 14 real improvements, so graciously efficient! What a pleasing personal companion it becomes for the man or woman lucky enough to own one . . . Yes, the NEW Parker "51" is, beyond any doubt, a Christmas gift of *very special* character!

EXTRAORDINARY IS the fact that people of *every age from 16 to 60* now are ardently wishing for a NEW "51"! Thus, with few exceptions, you can give this surpassing writing instrument to your entire list. Give with the assurance that your affectionate thought was chosen with wisdom.

MANY ARE the gifts costing far more than the NEW Parker "51". Yet for all their greater price they will not be so wanted—nor delight so much—nor please so long a time! . . . This year give the *very special* Christmas gift—the NEW Parker Aero-Metric "51".

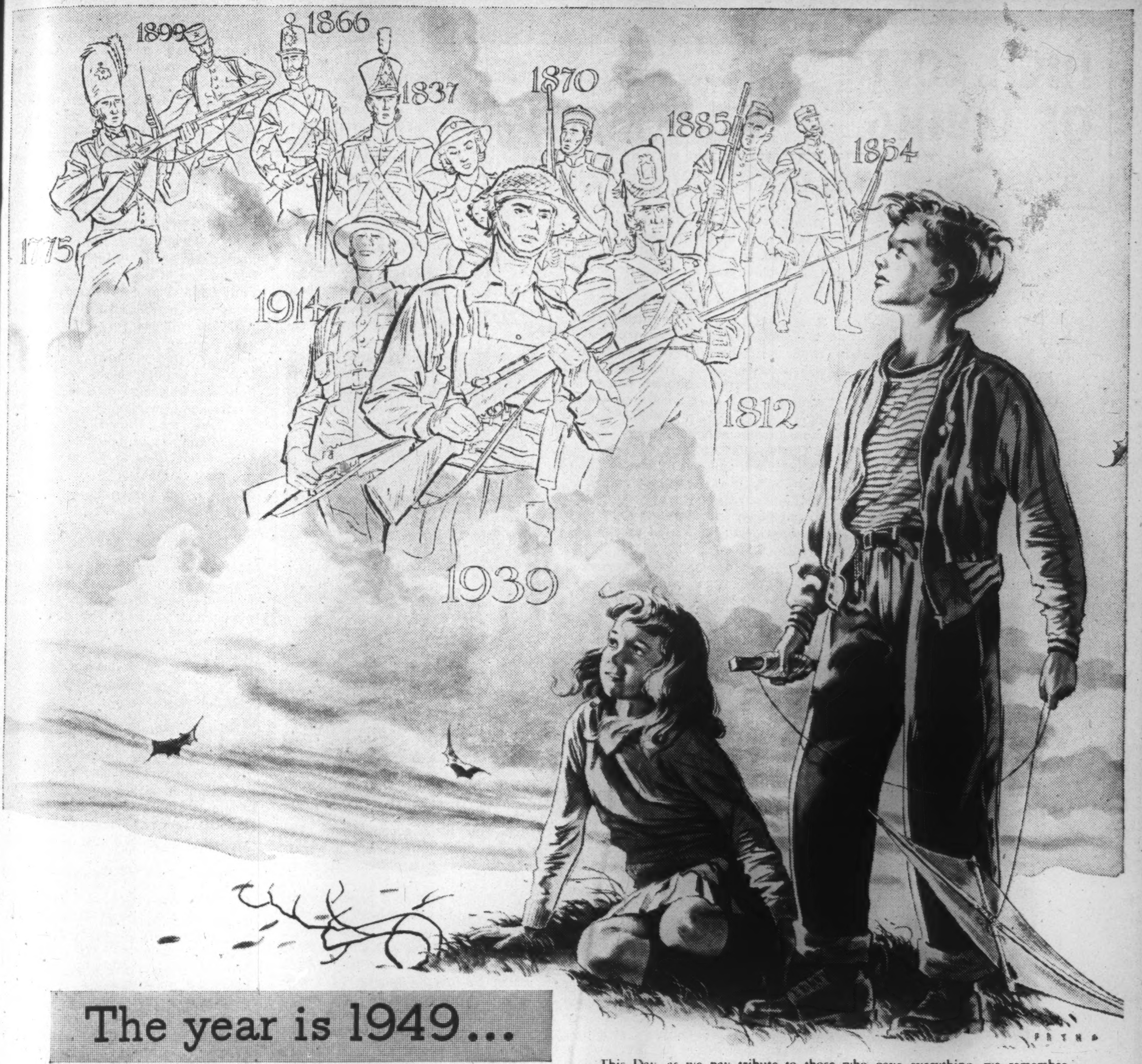
Gold Filled Cap, Pen $17.50. Gold Filled Cap, Pencil $9.00. Gold Filled Cap, Set $26.50. Lustraloy Cap, Pen $14.50. Lustraloy Cap, Pencil $7.00. Lustraloy Cap, Set $21.50.

Parker

905

WORLD'S PEN AUTHORITY

PARKER PEN CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA



The year is 1949...

CANADIANS pause on Remembrance Day to pay tribute to the courage of those who died to keep us free.

These young men and women gave "the last full measure of devotion" to causes that perhaps not all of them fully understood. But today it is *our* job to understand these causes, to recognize Canada's place among the nations, and to do all we can to preserve freedom among men.

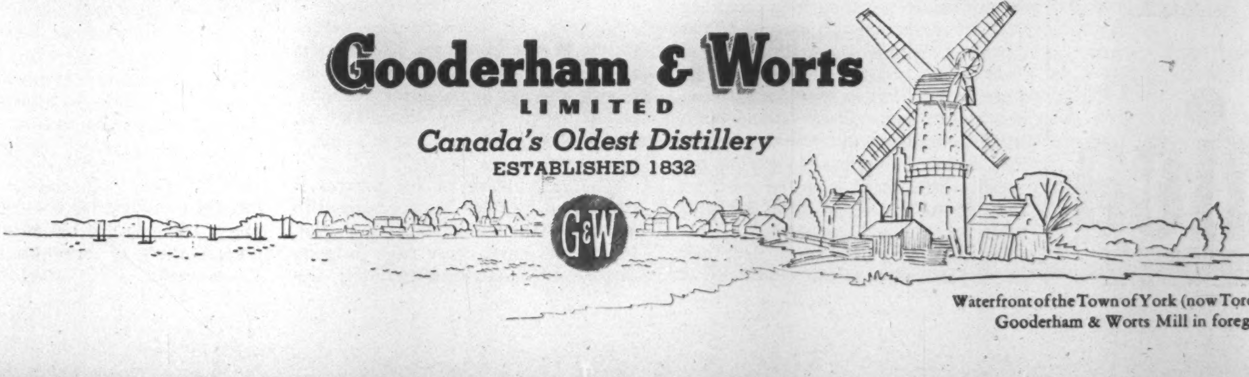
The stout hearts and strong arms of her sons and daughters have always been Canada's sure shield. Every Remembrance Day we honour those who went forth to battle in almost every decade of our nation's history from 1775 to 1945.

This Day, as we pay tribute to those who gave everything, we remember the living too, and the descendants of those who fell. Let us help the Canadian Legion whose self-appointed task is to see that neither are forgotten, that the dead are honoured and the living helped.

It is a privilege for every Canadian to wear a Poppy to help the Canadian Legion raise the POPPY FUND. And while the "Last Post" is sounding this Remembrance Day, wearing a POPPY shows we remember our debt to the veterans of Canada's wars and their families.

Wear a Poppy on Remembrance Day

Gooderham & Worts
LIMITED
Canada's Oldest Distillery
ESTABLISHED 1832



Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

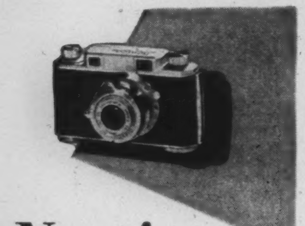
HIGH COST OF LIVING

SPUN ROCK WOOL HEAT COLD SOUND INSULATION

Do YOU live in an uninsulated house and complain about the high cost of living? And with a shipment of SPUN ROCK WOOL just waiting to be delivered to YOUR home? Brother, you're not enjoying life! Buck up and order forty bags to cover that thousand square feet of thin plaster ceiling with a full four inch thickness. Then boast to your neighbours how cozy your home is, and what a thrifty guy you are. Send for a sample and folder.

SPUN ROCK WOOLS LIMITED
THOROLD ONTARIO

Represented by
NORMAN A. SMITH CO.,
96 Vine Avenue, Toronto 9
ASBESTOS LIMITED,
1192 Beaudry St., Montreal



Now!

- 35 mm. compactness and ease of operation.
- f 3.5 coated Hexar lens.
- Depth of field scale.
- Konirapid Compur-type shutter to 1/500 sec.
- Coupled range-finder.
- Plush lined leather case.

$70.50
K-2

konica

For address of your nearest dealer write:
McQueen, White & Dickinson Co. Ltd.
1648 W. 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

letters

Academic Freedom

FROM your vantage point some thousands of miles from the warmth of the battle that ended in the dismissal of Dr. Hunter, and on the basis of knowledge that you only "understand" to be true, you have put on your shining armor and rushed belatedly into the fray (SN Oct. 18), laying about you with great gusto and levelling windmills with a facility that even the legendary Don Quixote would envy.

You flaunt (and in my opinion, flout) some rather high-priced labels on your editorial works. In a recent issue, in a moment of very bad journalistic taste, you let your hair down concerning your editorial policy in some three hundred words that would have done credit to any one of the more over-emotional soap operas ("Our Credo," SN Oct. 11).

Your neat and orderly classification of such ideals as Democracy and Academic Freedom no doubt (helps) you to pin down and classify people and situations with no wasted time whatever . . .

Edmonton, Alberta. J. D. MCFETRIDGE

A Low Level

I GATHER from "Academic Freedom" (SN Oct. 18) that the dismissal of Prof. Hunter from the University of Alberta has been discussed in your columns before.

To me the loss of academic freedom, as in this case, is a secondary matter. By dismissing Dr. Hunter the University of Alberta has confessed that it has failed on the primary purpose of education.

The first and most important objective of education is to teach students to think. This includes thinking not merely in chemical formulas and economic principles but also in current and past ideologies . . . Only after the students (or any one else) have heard the leading thinkers and crack-pots can they begin to judge one against the other.

So it appears that the University of Alberta is content to educate only at the low level of vocational training and not at the highest and most important level of thinking, especially thinking for living in the 20th century.

Ottawa. D. STUART CONGER

Exploiting Prestige

WITH REGARD to your editorial on "Academic Freedom"—it seems to me that the issue raised by the case of Dr. Hunter is not whether authority in a university should curtail academic freedom but whether or not this authority has the right to judge whether such freedom is being *exercised* in a moral or an immoral way.

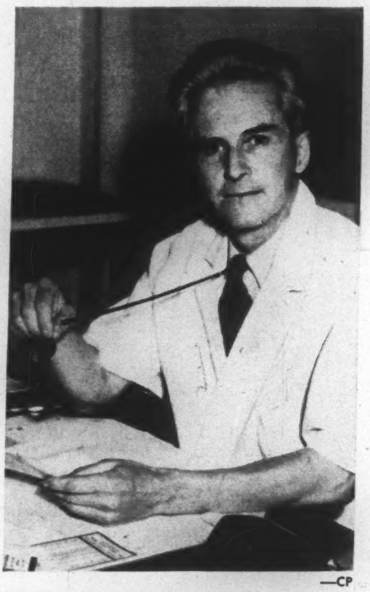
It is not so much a question of whether Dr. Hunter should be free or not free to express his political opinions; it is rather a question of whether it is moral or immoral to exploit the prestige of science and the precious time allotted to its teaching for purposes of political propaganda.

Students have the right to elect their course of studies at the University of Alberta. If they prefer pure science to practical politics they should be able to get the one without the other. A group of Alberta students brought the matter to a head last spring by fighting for this right. Their fellow students in Soviet-dominated universities have lost this right.

Wilcox, Sask. A. L. CARTIER

Continuing the Debate

YOU WERE RIGHT in your announcement. Saturday Night's new presentation is "tremendous." You cannot be congratulated enough on what you have accomplished. For the first time Canada has a weekly magazine which is nation-wide in its scope. . .



—CP

PROF. HUNTER: *Did he exercise academic freedom in a moral way?*

You were always a paper for the mature mind but now with your wider coverage you also appeal to a larger and younger public, that is, to minds which need maturity. As a reader for over a quarter of a century, I wish you good luck and I know that you will maintain your wisdom, integrity and courage.

Toronto. FREDERICK A. J. ZEIDLER

SN in a Zoot-suit

HAD OUR FAVORITE professor sauntered into the classroom wearing a zoot-suit, or Queen Mary appeared in kerchief, sweater and slacks, sox and loafers, we could not have been more shocked than we were on meeting our old friend Saturday Night after her Hollywood re-fashioning.

Robbed of her familiar attire which, in some measure, had become an earmark of her dignity and integrity, she has lost a distinctive symbol of her personality. Instead of being an "original" she has become a mere copy.

The importance of the articles is minimized by their being arranged to accommodate the advertising matter. In the old paper every page properly emphasized that the outstanding feature was the reading matter. . . We are decidedly disturbed over these changes and only hope that the promised unaltered content of "The Front Page" and the contributions of the regular writers on whom we have come to rely will offset the damage wrought by the innovators.

MABEL MCCULLOUGH
Chatsworth, Ont.,

Send It to U.S., Britain

YOUR NEW FORMAT is splendid. It proves that Canada has her share of journalistic genius. Your "brain trust" has arrived at a very comprehensive, thoroughly Canadian weekly journal of opinion, news and general review.

If you will set your sights a little higher, increasing your international scope, Saturday Night will develop into an essential source of information for business, professional and governmental personnel in Great Britain and the United States. Why should you not, in time, have a special U.S. edition, such as American weeklies have in Canada?

GRANT N. BLACK, M.D.
Port Colborne, Ont.

Pass Sold to Yankees

THE PASS has been sold to the Yankees again. Saturday Night used to be the most distinctively Canadian publication we had. The new imitation of *Time*, *Life* and the *Post* is neither distinctive nor Canadian. It may be slick, but it has lost its charm.

(REV.) HANDLEY PERKINS
London, Ont.

Private Canvass Favors

RETURNS from a canvass of the twenty-four families on which I inflict subscriptions to Saturday Night indicate a favorable response to your revised version. Congratulations.

Montreal, P.Q. R. G. EVERSON

SN Caught Flouting

IN CONNECTION with your campaign for the proper use of words, may I draw your attention to the cartoon on your own editorial page 7 (SN Oct. 18) which refers to "any grievance, real or imaginative."

Shouldn't that word be "imaginary"?

Toronto. J. D. MACDONALD

■ *Score! And Mr. Macdonald was not the only one to catch us.*

Improper Credit

IN YOUR ISSUE of October 11 a reproduction of Homer Watson's "Oxen Drinking" was published in connection with the article on the Art Gallery of Toronto's Golden Jubilee. Below this picture is a note saying that it is in the Art Gallery of Toronto. Actually, this picture belongs to the National Gallery of Canada. As you know, permission is given to reproduce National Gallery pictures only if the proper credits are given.

National Gallery, R. H. HUBBARD,
Ottawa. CURATOR

■ *Our apologies to the National Gallery. We received the photo from the Art Gallery of Toronto, carrying its own credit.*

by and large

■ In Edmonton, burglars broke open a safe in the Labor Temple. A Union Secretary who had lost the combination had been trying to do this for years and was deeply grateful.

■ Mrs. Ellen Parish was walking home in New Toronto, Ont., when a man tried to stop her. "I just gave him a dirty look," she said, "but at Eighth Street he bumped into me on purpose, so I walked into the police station and, sure enough, he followed me." The man, James Crymble, 35, was fined $25 for creating a public nuisance.

■ In Vancouver a young sailor took two girls to the same hospital on the same day, registered them both as his wife and later that day they each had a baby.

This was discovered when the legal wife's mother came to visit and was directed to the bedside of the other woman. The legal wife last week was granted a decree nisi absolute in three months by Mr. Justice Boyd McBride in Vancouver Supreme Court. The crowning indignity, she said, was that when leaving the hospital she was given the other woman's clothes.

■ Bill Burroughs, owner of a silver fox ranch at Chaplin, Sask., is not worrying about the fall in fur prices. He also owns a travelling popcorn stand which brings him in a lot more money than the fur business.

■ A middle-aged woman entered the CBC's French network station in Montreal and asked to see a producer, an announcer and a program in production. To prove her point about the quality of the programs she struck a young French Canadian actor on the head with her umbrella. CBC officials would give no details although they admitted the visit was an unusual one. They said the lady was ushered out quietly.

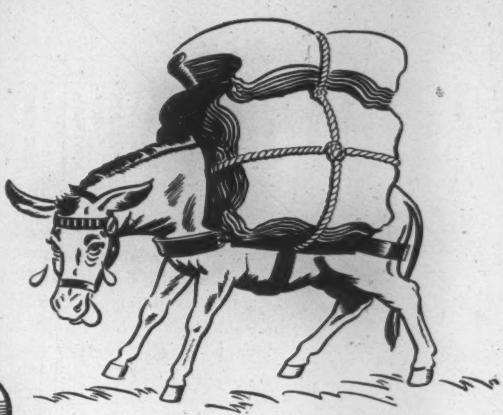
■ At a Regina Liberal Association meeting a speaker quipped: "As Churchill would say: 'Let us to the task.'" "But," shouted an indignant voice from the rear, "he's a Tory."

■ A First World War veteran who had moved to BC with his family after his discharge visited his home town of Bracebridge, Ont., and looked in on the Mayor. The latter greeted him with: "You're supposed to be dead." Now civic officials are wondering how to erase Bert McEachern's name from the memorial plaque without ruining its appearance.

■ Chief Justice J. E. Michaud of Fredericton, NB, said that in future "all female witnesses presented to the court . . . must be properly attired and wear hats."

Aesop 1949

2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:
There was an ass who complained bitterly about his master, the gardener. The kindly god Jupiter gave him a new master, a potter by trade. But the ass complained again. This time he was given a tanner who worked him still harder. "Alas," he cried, "my new master will work me to death, then profit from my very hide!"



HE THAT FINDS DISCONTENTMENT IN ONE PLACE IS NOT LIKELY TO FIND HAPPINESS IN ANOTHER

Some men are like the unhappy beast in the fable. They fail to see the good in our democratic system of government but complain bitterly of its ills. They are prepared to sacrifice the benefits in hand for something unknown — untried — unproved.

Unfortunately, the revolutionary ideas of this type of discontented person are not confined to his own life—he strives to involve his neighbours as well. But they, conscious of the many blessings to be found under free enterprise, regard with indifference the "crackpot" theories of the reformer and do nothing about it.

Thus irresponsible reform theories get a footing and democracy is seriously undermined. Surely the cause of democracy is worthy of positive action by refuting the theoretical advantages claimed by the proponents of a regimented state-control system.

Let us take heed of the fable of the ass and think well before choosing a new master — because, alas, once the course is taken there is no turning back.

* * *

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, a "Tariff" company firmly established more than 100 years ago, is old in experience, yet youthfully alert to the insurance needs of a growing and developing Canadian economy.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED

FIRE · MARINE · GENERAL INSURANCE · EST 1835

Head Office For Canada: Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto • Colin E. Sword, *Manager for Canada*
COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED • THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Also under same management in Canada: THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

25D

Now Available! TRIPLE INDEMNITY INSURANCE

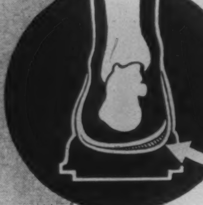
A new policy providing accidental death and dismemberment benefits to protect your loved ones. Your beneficiaries will receive:
Face Value of the Policy if you die from a natural cause.
Double the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident.
Triple the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident while riding as a passenger in certain public conveyances or while in a burning public building.

You yourself get liberal dismemberment benefits providing cash for loss of parts of your body.
Ask for our pamphlet "Confederation Life Announces" giving particulars of these benefits. It will interest you.

Before You Insure Consult Confederation Life Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

HEALTH SPOT
SHOES

In outward appearance, a HEALTH SPOT SHOE differs little from ordinary shoes of the better grade. Its outstanding value is in the comfort giving features and strong construction which affords proper support for the foot and body weight. A special molded innersole follows the natural curves of the foot creating balance that results in proper posture, good health and comfort.



THE PATENTED HEALTH SPOT WEDGE HOLDS THE HEELS STRAIGHT
Weak feet can be straightened up to normal position, freeing cramped nerves and blood vessels . . . often relieving aches and pains of long standing.

Stop in at your nearest HEALTH SPOT SHOE dealer's today . . . see how easy it is to "walk your way" to better health . . . in comfort.

Murray-Selby Shoes Ltd.
London, Canada

In Solid Mahogany

These nests of beautiful hand-carved tables may be had in either solid mahogany or walnut. Designed by master craftsmen, they will tend to enhance the appearance of your living room.

Note—All our furniture of solid mahogany or walnut is made from solid lumber and is called "solid" mahogany. "Genuine" mahogany or walnut is a term used for any wood with top veneer of walnut or mahogany.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
Est. 1883

OTTAWA VIEW

OUR BOND WITH INDIA

THE THREAT of communism in Asia was put into proper perspective during Mr. Nehru's visit, and the realistic view of the situation which he gave made much of the earlier talk about a Pacific Pact seems rather silly. Mr. Nehru got on very well with Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson, and he was even favorably impressed with the Canadian press representatives to whom he talked most frankly. His visit has stimulated a deeper concern about Pacific affairs than official Canada has felt before. The era of exclusive preoccupation with the Atlantic is ending.

No requests for aid were made during the Nehru visit. If any suggestions are received in future for economic aid they will be most sympathetically received. The specific need for one million tons of wheat will probably be considered through the International Wheat Council in London.

THE KASHMIR DISPUTE

DISCUSSION of the Kashmir problem was more fruitful than the brisk exchange of recriminations which appeared in the newspapers indicated. There are good hopes that patience and wisdom will produce an agreed settlement through the UN. Mr. Nehru, who was born in Kashmir, was reminded of his native hills by the Ottawa weather: it happened to be a perfect fall day—warm sun, brisk air.

THE NEW KINSEY

HISTORY may give a larger place to Harold V. Kinsey of Ottawa than to his more highly publicized American namesake. Harold Kinsey is the engineer of the Bureau of Mines who discovered and patented the new high temperature alloy called Kinsalloy. Its inventor claims only that it is "the equivalent" of former alloys, that it is 10 per cent lighter (important in aero engines), and that it uses only metals in easy supply in Canada—aluminum, nickel and molybdenum.

THOSE INDEPENDENTS

OF THE EIGHT members returned in the Oct. 24 by-elections J. M. Macdonnell (PC, Toronto-Greenwood) gets the biggest welcome. The three Independent Liberals are no consolation to the Opposition and a minor embarrassment to the Government. Nobody very enthusiastically claims Paul Dubé (Restigouche-Madawaska, NB), but Edgar Leduc (Montreal-Cartier) and Arthur Massé (Kamouraska) are as good Liberals as you'll find. Like Bruneau who was elected as an independent in the general election for Prescott, they would like to get into the Liberal caucus. Both men tried to get nominated as the official Liberal candidate. Having failed and seeing that there was no opposition from other parties to enforce solidarity, they stood against the candidates chosen by the party conventions and beat them. While the party bosses here can say hard things in private about the blundering constituency organizations, they can't let them down by welcoming the black sheep to the fold. The "independents" will no doubt be forgiven in time. Now they must sit beside Mayor Houde and repent.

EXPERT HELP FOR U.S.

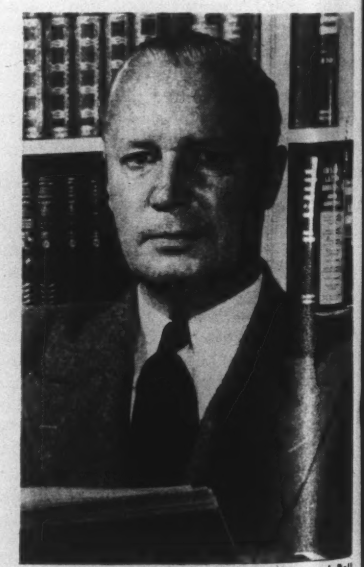
THE U.S. Treasury, with ECA and State Department backing, is getting down to the overdue job of overhauling U.S. customs administrations, and with admirable American directness it invited Canada to send customs officials and experts to help. Two senior customs officials are now in Washington. They were accompanied by Hubert Kemp, the Trade Department's tariff expert, and Wynne Plumptre, the chief economic expert of Department of External Affairs.

PARLIAMENTARY PEARLS

SATURDAY NIGHT gives a bun to:

■ *Daniel McIvor* (Lib., Fort William) for the most candid confession: "I studied phrenology a little and I think that anyone with any knowledge of phrenology can learn more by looking at a man's head . . ."

■ *J. H. Blackmore* (Soc. Cred., Lethbridge) for the best intentions: "In participating in this debate I shall do my best to be grave, realistic and honest, setting aside all possibility of prejudice".



—Rice and Bell

PC LEADER DREW *suggests special committees for estimates, other items, to make session of the House shorter.*

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

index

Art 20
Books 24
Business 49
Capital Comment.. 5
Features 10
Films 26
Front Page 7
Intermission 36
Letters 2
Lighter Side 47
Medicine 33
Music 29
Nat'l Round-Up 59
Ottawa View 4
People 28
Press 30
Radio 31
Religion 18
Sports 34
Theatre 23
Then and Now 6
Travel 32
U.K. 21
U.S. Affairs 22
World Affairs 15
World of Women.. 37

cover

PATRIOTISM, its present strength and its future prospects in national and international life, is our Armistice topic. It is discussed by Claris Edwin Silcox, penetrating Canadian thinker on the historical and religious undercurrents of our present civilization. He finds that patriotism was weaker in the Second war than in the First, and that class antagonism and welfare state philosophy are weakening it further. And he asks whether a sound international sentiment can be built on a declining national and local patriotism. He is inclined to doubt it.—*Photo by Michael Roth, Kingston.*

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell
MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business) Willson Woodside (Foreign).
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Dr. Charles G. Fraser, George Gilbert, John M. Grant, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross, John Watson.
Vernon Jacques (Cartoonist), Kate Moore (Cartographer), Gordon Jarrett (Photographer).
CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York), Jay Miller (Washington).
Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), Frank Miller (Halifax), Ian Sclanders (Saint John, N.B.), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Frank Walker (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

C. N. Foy .... **Advertising Manager**

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher .... **Director of Production**
John F. Foy .... **Director of Circulation**

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 5 Whole No. 2950

Capital comment

Aid for Education — Live Issue

STANLEY KNOWLES, the MP who currently represents with distinction the riding associated with the name of the late J. S. Woodsworth, made a spirited but unsuccessful effort last week to talk the Prime Minister into extending private members' days long enough to enable federal aid for education to get another going over in the House. The idea of national contributions toward the cost of education in the provinces and municipalities is one which has been steadily gaining weight.

In the debate on October 19 the broad idea was supported by the CCF party and the Progressive Conservative leader, George Drew. It also received the endorsation of the Prime Minister, at least to this extent:

"Personally I have no doubt that it will be necessary to find some way in which these (educational) institutions can continue to be supplied with that which is necessary to maintain that high standard in their educational activities."

But while it is a live issue, full of ultimate promise for those who believe that education must be financed to some extent on the broadest tax base, the nation itself, Mr. St. Laurent's words almost immedately following those quoted above made it sufficiently clear that no radical change in present financing is to be expected until after the Massey Commission has made its report.

This may be a convenient "out" or breathing spell for the Government. But it is to be hoped that it is not used as a mere excuse for inaction.

The Piper, the Tune

As in almost every other issue of moment in Canada, Dominion-Provincial relations bobs up here too. The provincial autonomists fear that he who pays the piper may insist on calling the tune. Can federal aid for education be extended without some invasion of exclusive provincial jurisdiction over education?

A word of historical inquiry is indicated at this point. There is a clash between what one would have supposed the *logical* allocation of authority and the *actual historical* one. Education is surely a matter of national concern to any nation. If so, how is it that in Canada it is exclusively ascribed to the provinces?

A short answer is that without Section 93 of the British North America Act, assigning education exclusively to the provinces, federal union would not have been politically possible. The Fathers of Confederation kept their main eye on the broad aims of union, which was to join together in a new nation the scattered provinces and colonies of British North America. In order to achieve union at all, they had to make cerain concessions about which they may well have had some misgivings. One of these was certainly subsidies. Another may well have been education. But union was impossible without these concessions.

Fifty Cents a Head

At Confederation, education was in any event a highly local affair, and relatively little money was spent on it through Government channels — about $1,800,000 altogether for the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in 1866. For three and a half million people, this was about fifty cents per head. (In the debate on October 19, Opposition Leader Drew pointed out that Ontario, with a population of 4,000,000, now spends $50 millions annually on education.)

The rising burden of education after 1867 was, as a matter of fact, one of the major factors in bringing about the complete collapse of provincial finances in the 1930's.

And although the BNA Act is so explicit about laying upon the provinces the whole responsibility and burden of education, the Nation Government has not, in practice, been able to keep out of it. The CBC is education: so is the National Film Board. So is the National Library. So are the national experimental farms. So are the National Research Council, the Archives, the National Gallery. Sir Robert Borden's Government got around the letter of the Act by offering federal grants for technical and agricultural education. The Mackenzie King and Bennett Governments continued the practice. There is national education in the present Department of National Welfare. The whole DVA program was nationally financed, and it was fortunate that it could be so financed.

Other federal states have come to a large measure of central financing of education. It is a safe prediction that within the next decade Canada will have worked out methods by which the tax base for education can be broadened out also, without impairing provincial autonomy.

by
Wilfrid
Eggleston

BE THE GUEST
OF AN
Empress
WHEN YOU SAIL TO
Europe

Be the guest of
Canadian Pacific's
Empress of Canada or
Empress of France
for a carefree
week of shipboard
life en route to
Europe. Return accommodation available.
Entertainment . . . delicious
meals . . . plus the world of
courtesy and service that has
made Canadian Pacific
famous for hospitality afloat!

●

AUTUMN SAILINGS
From Montreal and Quebec
by the scenic St. Lawrence route.

EMPRESS OF CANADA
November 11

EMPRESS OF FRANCE
November 18

WINTER SAILINGS
From Saint John (train to
shipside) and from Halifax one
day later.

EMPRESS OF CANADA
December 7 • *December 30
March 1 • March 29

EMPRESS OF FRANCE
January 18 • February 15
March 15 • April 12
**will call at Glasgow (Greenock)*

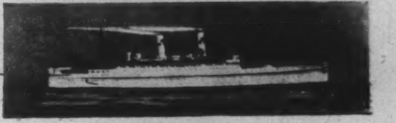
FIRST CLASS......$264 up
TOURIST............$167 up

●

Traditional Canadian Pacific
comfort and service on the
passenger-carrying freighters
Beaverford and *Beaverburn*.
Sailings approximately twice
monthly . . . Dates on request.
First Class fare $242 in
summer, $220 in winter.

*Full information from
your own Travel Agent or
any Canadian Pacific Office.*

Canadian Pacific



GIRL FIGHTS SMOKE AND FLAMES, RESCUES SEVEN

Jean Running, 15, of Gananoque, Ont., is heroine in fire tragedy

It was early morning when fire broke out in the three-family home. The blaze caught at the dry timber . . . licking at the walls and the staircase. All told, there were about a dozen children in the building. Young Jean Running took it upon herself to get them to safety!

Working calmly and steadily, the 15-year-old girl began her rescue of the children — most of whom were still in bed. Weary and burned, she carried and led them through an upper window onto a shed roof. From there, she helped seven of them down to a fence . . . but when she attempted to re-enter the house she was forced back by the flames. Three children perished . . . but thanks to the gallant girl's heroic efforts, seven were saved. We proudly pay tribute to courageous Jean Running through the presentation of *The Dow Award.*

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY - MONTREAL

BA-340A

a mutual company
serving Canadians
since 1868
NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company

F. A. WADE, C.L.U.
Superintendent of Agencies
Canadian Division
320 Bay St., Toronto, Canada

then and now

Birthday: Nov. 1, 78th; The Hon. John Doull, Puisne Judge, The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

Birthday: Nov. 5, 69th; Fred Landon, Vice-president and Dean of Graduate Studies, Univ. of Western Ontario.

Marriage: Geneviève Gagnon, of Dolbeau, Que., and the Hon. Antonio Talbot, KC, MLA for Chicoutimi and Minister of Roads in the Quebec Government; in Paris where the bride was finishing her musical studies.

Retirement: W. A. Davidson, Director of the Central Region, Food and Drugs Division, Toronto, after 35 years' service in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto.

Retirement: Thomas Edward Menzies, after fifty years in stationery and toy business; claims to have printed the first Christmas cards in North America.

Death: Guy Jasmin, Editor-in-Chief of *Le Canada*, Montreal, killed with his mother, Mrs. Rachel Jasmin, in an Air France plane crash in the Azores, after a three-week tour of religious shrines in France and Italy to gather material for series of articles.

Death: John E. Gaw, 46, Toronto police officer for almost nineteen years. He was placed on the permanent sick list last year owing to serious injury after being beaten up by four men as he was walking home. His attackers were later arrested and sentenced.

Death: H. Ruthven MacDonald, 84, former baritone who toured Canada, the U.S. and Britain with the first Adanac Quartet in the early twenties. One-time sax player at Chatham, Ont., his voice "made the saxophone sound like a tin whistle."

Death: Dr. Leslie R. Hess, 72, pioneer in radiology in the Hamilton area, organizer of the first X-ray department at the General Hospital and radiologist at St. Joseph's Hospital for thirty-six years.

Death: Professor George E. Day, 86, leading authority on animal husbandry, of a heart attack at Guelph, Ont. As Secretary of the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association, he travelled throughout North America and Britain and became known as an outstanding judge of shorthorn cattle.

Death: John Campbell, 89, one of the few surviving veterans of the Northwest Rebellion, at Toronto. Native of London, Ont., a pianomaker by trade, he was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles, his main engagement being at Batoche Column, 1885.

Death: Peter B. Dunne, 85, one-time sparring partner of World Champion John L. Sullivan, at Ottawa after a long illness. A native of Quebec City, he was also a champion sprinter and runner.

Death: Rabbi Mayer Berger, 60, a leader of orthodox Jewry in Toronto and former head of the Toronto Union of Orthodox Rabbis; after a long illness.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 5 November 8, 1949

A Tory Revival?

ALL CANADIANS have an interest in the meeting of the national executive of the Progressive Conservative party held in Ottawa this week. The party finds itself with its parliamentary group a mere rump, its national headquarters unstaffed and its coffers low. Its revival (or perhaps "rehabilitation" is a better word) is a national need, and many devoted Liberals are hoping almost as fervently as the staunchest Conservatives that the party can rediscover a genuine political faith.

Inevitably the national executive must give its first attention to finances, organization and personnel. MP's and others have been hankering for a "dynamic organizer" who can reestablish a virile party machine. No doubt they will find one, and we wish them luck.

But what most Canadians are hoping for is not better organization so much as better policies. They are looking for signs that the party has the intellectual and moral vigor to develop possible alternatives to the program of the Liberal Government. They want to know whether, by the time of the next election, the Conservative party will have thought out a coherent policy which it will advocate from one end of Canada to the other. It is all too obvious that the party has not got such a policy now, and four years is not too long a time for the basic reconstruction of political thought that is needed.

As a first move in this direction we would particularly welcome some indication that the high councils of the party repent of the way the 1949 election campaign was conducted. If the party can rest content with a campaign based on the kind of charges that were thrown around by Mr. Drew (and even more vociferously and unfortunately by Mr. McCullagh) earlier this year, then there seems little hope of its recovering the position it ought to have in Canadian life. We don't believe that changing heads will do the trick: it will have to be a change of heart.

Attlee's Economics

THE STORM of complaint aroused by the Labor Government's proposed economy measures comes better from the British press than from this side of the Atlantic; but it is no use pretending that we in North America are merely detached observers of the British crisis. We have too much at stake in the attempt to increase Britain's dollar earning capacity. So we may as well confess that Mr. Attlee's "measures consequent upon devaluation" recalled to us the saddest of wartime phrases: "too little and too late".

Even remembering that neither Sir Stafford Cripps nor Mr. Ernest Bevin nor Mr. Herbert Morrison are wholly fit men and that Mr. Attlee has carried an overwhelming burden, it seems remarkable that they should have decided on devaluation as long ago as last August without then and there starting on the reorientation of the British economy, which the circumstances so obviously required.

To Canadians, so deeply concerned with the effort to increase exports to North America, it seems particularly deplorable that Britain has still found no means to provide industry with adequate incentives to compete in the difficult dollar markets. The devaluation carried out by other sterling countries has inevitably increased the pressure on Britain's industrial capacity. Many of them, including India and some of the colonies, are trying to carry out large capital development programs. Cut off as they are from dollar sources, they are falling over one another to try to place orders in Britain. Often they are ready to offer premium prices. Yet the only reward offered to the patriotic manufacturer who refuses these tempting offers in order to try to earn dollars is a glow in the conscience and a pat on the back.

The need for incentives has been put before the Government again and again. When Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, was in Canada this spring, nearly everyone he met talked to him about them. He appeared at the time to be more than half convinced. Yet the only "incentive" offered to British industry has been an increase in the tax on its profits. Without interfering in the domestic politics of the United Kingdom, we think Canada has a right to go on talking about this.

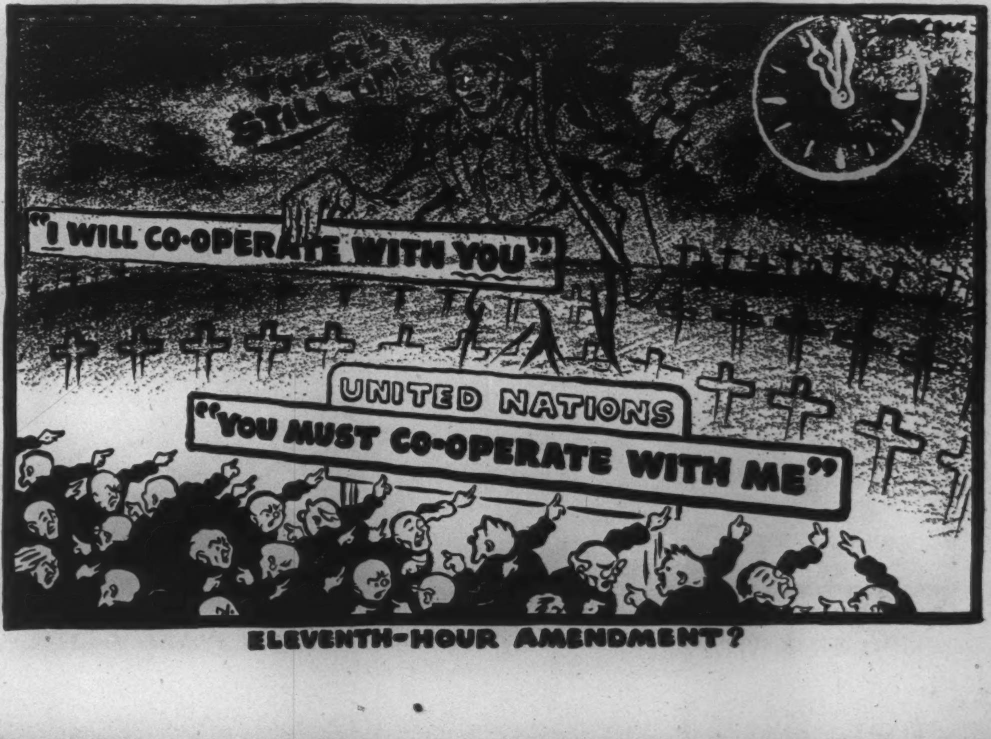
The Chignecto Canal

THE DEMAND for the construction of the Chignecto Canal is becoming pretty urgent in the Maritime Provinces, and it seems like the kind of a project which could be given a high priority on the list of works to be undertaken as "compensation" projects when the demand for labor by private enterprise slackens off a little. We assume that the doctrine of compensatory public works is still cherished by the Liberal party, and if it is there is surely much to be said for the establishment of a list of things which the Dominion expects to do as part of the compensatory program. This would in no way preclude the taking up of some of them as ordinary works to be performed without waiting for a decline in business activity, if that decline is slow in arriving and some of the scheduled works begin to seem more necessary.

A certain amount of planning, not too rigid in its character, may be a good thing in the programming of government works.

Too Much Expurgation

THE LATEST biography of Mr. Mackenzie King, by H. Reginald Hardy, is a good, competent piece of work, but we do wish that Canadian authors would abandon their determination to expurgate even the mildest suggestion of sex from the lives of the Canadian great. One of Mr. King's best and most famous, because so obviously unpremeditated, witticisms was that which he uttered in the House of Commons when asked by a British Columbia member what he would do if he found three Doukhobor women doing a nude parade in his grounds at Kingsmere. The Prime Minister, as he then was, instantly replied that he would send for his friends the leaders of the Op-


THERE'S STILL TIME
"I WILL CO-OPERATE WITH YOU"
UNITED NATIONS
"YOU MUST CO-OPERATE WITH ME"

ELEVENTH-HOUR AMENDMENT?

position—both of whom happened at the moment to be bachelors like Mr. King himself.

We have not the record in Hansard before us, but we are perfectly certain that the fact that these Doukhobor ladies would be naked was an essential point in the discussion, whether it was specifically stated in the question or whether it was merely carried over from previous references to the Doukhobor habit of nude parading. Mr. Hardy tells the story without the slightest reference to this fact, and American readers, or even Canadian readers who have forgotten about the Doukhobor habits, will be compelled to wonder what was the precise point of the whole discussion. Surely nudity is not an impossible subject for mention in a book on a Prime Minister.

This Remarkable Commonwealth

THE CURIOUS intrinsic genius of the British international system which we are now allowed to call only "The Commonwealth" has rarely been better demonstrated, even in all its long mutations, than it was during Mr. Nehru's visit to Ottawa. Mr. Nehru shares with Mr. Gandhi, and some less well-known Indian leaders, the great achievement of having brought India through bitter struggles to independence without the heritage of bitterness which might so easily have prevented any fruitful partnership with the western part of the Commonwealth. That this has been possible is partly due, as Mr. Nehru is the first to explain, to the fact that India is imbued with British political philosophy, British ideals, British literature and British habits of thought. Anomalous as it may sound there is important truth in the statement of one Ottawa observer who saw a lot of the Indian party that "they are, of course, very British".

This helps to account for the sympathetic understanding which sprang up very quickly between Canadian and Indian ministers. It was aided by the sensible part the Canadian Government played earlier this year in working out the Commonwealth formula. It was aided also by the fact that Mr. St. Laurent, like Mr. Nehru, approaches political problems on a basis which is fundamentally moral and spiritual. The result may be to provide a link with North America which it would be much more difficult for India to achieve with the United States alone.

Mr. Nehru's whole attitude to the communist menace seems to depend on a distinction which we in North America too easily forget. The Russian armies are very remote from the doors of India, but the seed of communist doctrine is already there. The defensive alliances and accumulations of armaments which would be appropriate to meet the Russian armies are ridiculously inappropriate to meet the ideological threat. It must be met on its own ground which is primarily economic. Food, social development, and economic improvement are the great needs of the East. If we of the West are wise we shall help the eastern countries to tackle their own problems before we start badgering them to support us in our obsession with armies and air forces.

Britain's First Instalment

BRITISH businessmen, as well as the general public, showed undisguised relief at the smallness of Mr. Attlee's cuts in expenditures. But it is fairly evident that these are only experimental cuts and that more are to be expected. The test is their degree of effectiveness in saving dollars and making more goods available for export to the dollar markets; the results will be shown by the export figures and (no doubt more quickly) by the changing level of Britain's dollar reserves.

The retrenchments involve, of course, a further contraction in the British people's standard of living; that is intended; and, unfortunately, there is not much scope for such contraction either in food supplies or in the field where the export need is greatest, that of heavy manufactures. Britain herself is terribly short of materials for rebuilding her war-destroyed buildings and of equipment for modernizing factories.

But the need for building up the dollar reserves now presses more sharply than public dislike of more austerity; without dollars Britain could not pay for essential supplies of food and raw materials for industry and would truly be bankrupt. Any widely held expectation abroad that this was indeed to occur would be fatal to Britain; an immediate and disastrous flight from the pound would ensue.

Much, then, depends on the spirit in which the British people react to these first expenditure cuts and any more that may be in store, and on the practical results in conserving dollars and giving momentum to exports, particularly those which will bring in dollars. It must be obvious to all thinking Canadians that this country's stake in Britain's success is very large, and Canadians, therefore, should not overlook any opportunity to increase the flow of British goods to Canada.

No Sovereign Parliament

THAT the jurisdiction of the Dominion over human rights and fundamental freedoms is considerably larger than is generally supposed is the contention, supported by very able argument, of Professor Frank Scott, of the Faculty of Law in McGill University, whose article on this subject in a recent number of the *Canadian Bar Review* is required reading for all who are interested in the safeguarding of freedom in Canada. That

—Capital Press

REQUIRED READING: *Professor Frank Scott's views on the safeguarding of freedom in Canada.*

Liberation

YOUNG, she worked the livelong day,
Baked and scrubbed and toiled away.
(Sow and reap the while you may,
Only fools and children play.)

Middle-aged, she worried more;
What had later years in store?
Aching head and muscles sore
Working harder than before.

Old, her memory is gone,
Need no longer drives her on.
Care-free, now, she welcomes dawn,
Chirps to sparrows on the lawn.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

Professor Scott is Provincial Chairman of the CCF in no way diminishes his ardor in this field, and it must in justice be observed that that political party has a very honorable record in regard to opposing racial and other discriminations.

The article in question has an important bearing upon the current proposals for the transfer of the constitution-making power from Westminster to Canada. It is Professor Scott's view, with which we agree, that at present "we have no absolutely sovereign parliaments in Canada", because there are certain things which our Parliament cannot do by reason of prohibitions contained in the British North America Act. The fact that the Westminster Parliament can do them is not germane to the question, because the Westminster Parliament long since ceased to exercise any power of decision of its own about legislation relating to Canada.

The St. Laurent proposals, which transfer from Westminster to Ottawa the now dormant power of Westminster to alter the limitations imposed by the BNA Act (except in regard to provincial powers, to education and to language), have therefore the effect of making Ottawa an "absolutely sovereign parliament" precisely as the Westminster Parliament is one, except in the three spheres just enumerated.

The defence offered for that transfer is that in effect it has already taken place, because the Westminster Parliament when it ceased to make its own decisions about Canada began to act upon whatever decisions the Ottawa Parliament reached, and to amend the BNA Act in whatever sense the Ottawa Parliament recommended. This is no doubt true, but we still doubt whether an "absolutely sovereign parliament" even in the sphere narrowed by the exclusion of provincial powers, education and language, is precisely the system that the Canadian people desire, or the system that is best suited for a federal nation several thousand miles across in all measurements.

Admittedly it is a system which would never do for application in Canada to the whole area of sovereign powers including the spheres of provincial powers, education and language. For those three spheres we Canadians are absolutely compelled to adopt another kind of sanction for constitutional changes than a mere Act of Parliament. Should we not be better advised, before telling Westminster not to bother with us any longer, to set up a system for making constitutional changes which would be effective even in regard to the three excepted spheres if there were a sufficiently strong and durable majority demanding them, and which could make desired changes in the other powers of Parliament with a slightly less stringent requirement as to time and majority?

Being Kind to Fairs

WE DO not know what will come of the suit by CAPAC to collect a license fee out of the Western Ontario Fair for the playing of the copyright piece "Tea for Two", because the success of the plaintiff depends on establishing that the fair is operated "for private gain". But why any enterprise, whether operated for private gain or not, should be entitled to free use of the products of other people's brains has always passed our comprehension, and it may well be that this suit is intended mainly to draw public attention to the preposterous state of the copyright law in this regard.

The right to perform a copyright piece of music is a property right, and may be the only property right that the composer will ever receive for doing the composition, for the sale of printed copies of some types of music is negligible. A fair or exhibition is no more entitled to use that property than it is entitled to seize and occupy for the period of its annual performance a piece of land adjoining its own real estate.

The copyright law was drafted in its present form by legislators who felt extremely tenderhearted towards the little rural fairs that dot the crossroads of Ontario, Quebec and other provinces in this pleasant autumn weather, and who realized that it cost them nothing to give away the use of other people's property. But it is completely illogical and should be amended as soon as possible.

Ensign Anniversary

THE experiment of a national weekly newspaper for Canada expressive of the best thinking of the Roman Catholic world, which was undertaken by Mr. R. W. Keyserlingk in the shape of *The Ensign*, has now completed the first year of its history, and shows all the signs of a healthy growth. It is particularly important in this present era of confused thinking about so many political and economic problems that there should be an effective clearing-house for the ideas of serious-minded Canadian Roman Catholics of every section and of every origin, and this *The Ensign* is well equipped to provide. The concept of capitalism entertained by the church's followers, and their attitude towards it (which is becoming increasingly critical in regard to certain of its developments), are discussed by different writers from many different angles, all of whom feel strongly that the Vatican's hostility to Communism must not be interpreted as an endorsement of everything that goes on under the present capitalist system. Such discussion, accompanied by a generous supply of news on religious subjects, renders a service of great value to all sharers of the Christian tradition and civilization.

Ottawa Franch

("A committee should be set up among the French members who would censor the French pronunciation of those persons to whom French is not the mother tongue."—A. L. Smith, Calgary West, in the Commons Sept. 22, as reported in Hansard.)

MR. SMITH of the Commons don't like it a bit
When colleagues attempt the French language, on dit.

St. Laurent does it good, but a lot of the boys
Get involved in a sort of un-Gallic patois.

Smith weepeth for shame, and his sunny brow darkens
To list to the "French" of the Government garçons.

His temper, so wontedly calm, grows unruly
When they trip on the name of ex-Premier Queuille.

And he feels that his fellows are stupid and silly
To Anglicize terms like pince-nez; déshabillé.

And the fame of the House would be better and bigger
If French were pronounced more completely de rigueur. . . .

It is certainly true that a Frenchified House
Would win plaudits and praise from Quebec, entre nous.

We've covered the subject; let's come to a stop;
More couplets than these would be slightly de trop.

J. E. P.

passing show

PERHAPS "Oliver Twist" could be made more acceptable to Quebec by converting Fagin into a Jehovah's Witness.

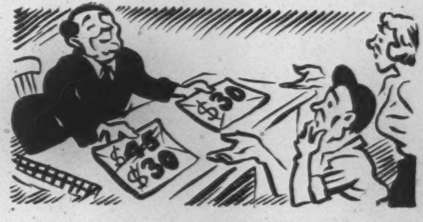
Czechoslovakia now presents the strange spectacle of a state church operated by a state which officially believes all churches to be superstitious.

U.S. steel workers seem to be using the money which they might be saving for their own old age, to finance strikes to get their old age saved for by somebody else.

Mr. Attlee seems to be seeking for the Inflation to end all Inflations.

Essence of the Dominion position on paying municipal taxes on its properties is that it will be delighted to pay them if it is understood that they are not taxes and it doesn't have to pay them.

We presume that when unions demand equal pay for men and women, they don't mean that men's pay should be reduced.



Mr. C. D. Howe said he was "not unduly alarmed" by the British austerity measures. Any time Mr. Howe is unduly alarmed the rest of the country should take to the tall timbers.

Most of Canada's imports from the U.S. are undoubtedly necessities, but we are a bit shaken by the news that Canada let in a great number of American bathtubs last year. Surely Canadians don't have to be as clean as all that.

Business needs friends, said an American businessman in Canada the other day. Even more important is the fact that among nations, our friends need our business.

There is a new proposal to transfer Ottawa's divorce business to the Exchequer Court. We suspect it of being a scheme to deprive the Senate of its one serious job.

Has nobody reflected that a Canadian Governor General might want to do some general governing?

One new member of the House of Commons has a record of running in past elections as a Conservative, a Union of Electors man, and an independent Liberal. He now claims to be a "straight" Liberal, and will no doubt remain so until he comes to another good-looking corner.

It Isn't in the Dictionary

Now the principal uses of cortisone
Are to do away with all types of moan;
But we have a friend who says cortisone
Gives an added zest to his minestrone.

M. M.

"Sweaters for Autumn Take New Prestige with Ribbing"—heading in Winnipeg *Tribune*. Whatever a wolf whistle may be, it isn't ribbing.

Lucy says that a Christmas card list that doesn't grow at least ten per cent a year isn't healthy.

LIBRARY
WORLD

DISEASE AREAS *of the world are shown on the map under examination by Dr. Roy Jenkins (left) and Dr. George Sparks. Reports received from the World Health Organization are recorded by pins.*

QUARANTINE LAUNCH *returns to shore after clearing the British freighter Northleigh. Inspection took 20 minutes.*

DR. SPARKS *checks Northleigh's papers with* **Capt.** *W. E. Scobie. Inspections are free but compulsory.*

BLOCK THOSE IMPORTED DISEASES!

Story by Tom Farley

Photos by Garnet Lunney and Guy Blouin

IF CHOLERA, bubonic plague and yellow fever sound foreign and unfamiliar to your ears, a large share of the credit is due Canada's oldest federal health activity—the Quarantine Service of the Department of National Health and Welfare, whose medical officers stand guard night and day to keep Canada free from infectious disease.

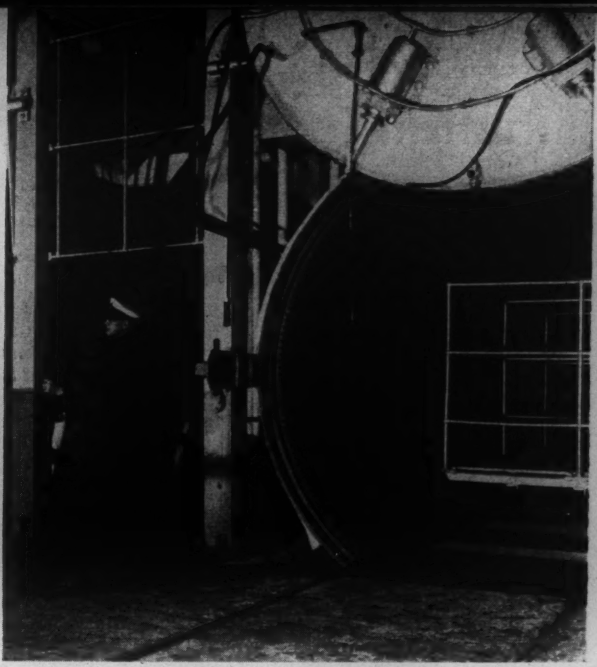
Working from reports of the World Health Organization, doctors at quarantine stations chart every new outbreak of disease. All vessels from these areas must be inspected by a quarantine officer before they dock. If necessary, passengers and crew are vaccinated or removed to shore for treatment, and the ship fumigated. To speed service, ships from healthy ports may be given "radio pratique" to dock before inspection.

Sick sailor care, which dates back to 1867 and ensures that no crew member of a foreign ship is left ill and uncared for in Canada, is another

FUMIGATION *with hydrocyanic acid gas may be ordered if there is evidence of disease. Checking of rat population is important clue to ship's state.*

DISINFECTANTS *used vary from formaldehyde gas to carbolic acid and live steam. Articles likely to be injured by wetting are treated with sulphur dioxide gas.*

WILLIAM HEAD *Quarantine Station stands on 80-acre peninsula on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Forty buildings at the station have accommodated as many as 80,000 in four months.*

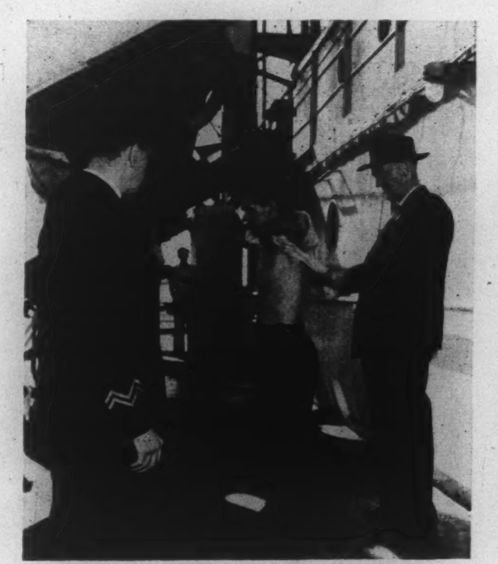


LIVE STEAM *disinfects in 20 minutes in William Head plant. Articles are placed in retorts (right) which are sealed off.*

responsibility of the Division of Quarantine, Immigration Medical, and Sick Mariners' Services. Under this plan, sick or injured seamen of any country receive free medical treatment, the cost being borne by the Department of National Health and Welfare which collects Sick Mariners Dues from all ships in the foreign trade and certain other vessels in home waters.

Last year (ending March 31, 1949) 20,565 mariners were treated. Overseas, immigration medical officers examined 132,422 prospective immigrants, 105,733 of whom later received a second inspection on arrival at Canada harbors or airports. Of 2,741 vessels inspected, no cases of quarantinable disease were found, and only 96 cases of minor infectious disease were reported.

Despite its remarkable record, the "Q" Service is accepted as routine by its modest and efficient members, is known little and ballyhooed less by the average citizen, particularly inland. Like the good health it ensures at home and abroad, you hardly notice it—as long as it's there.



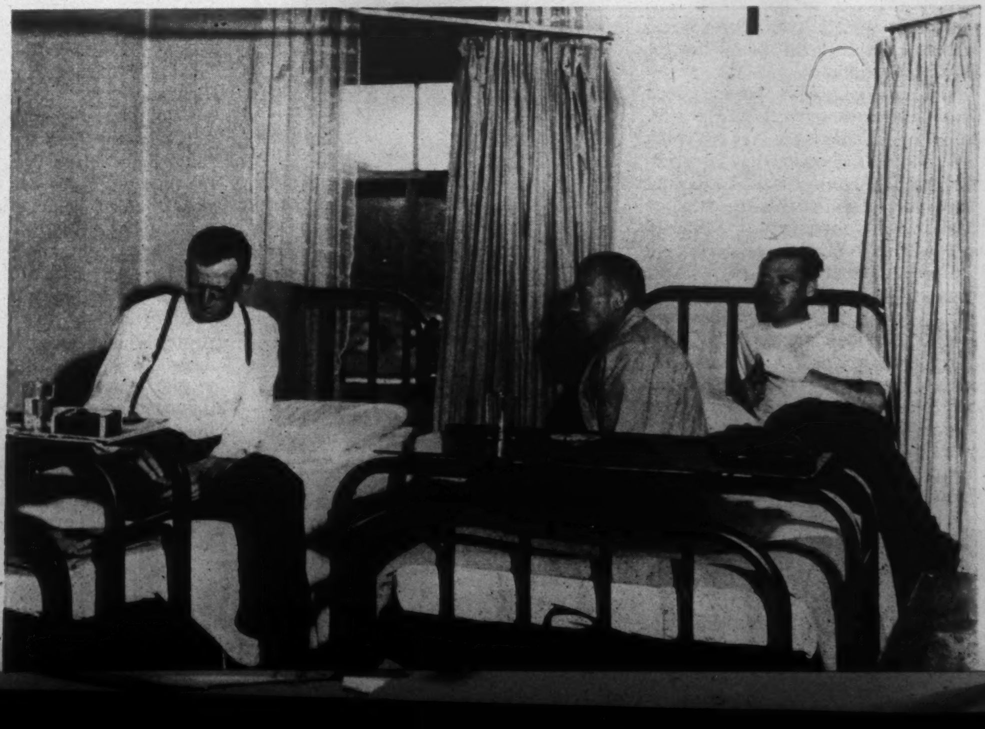
DANGER *of plague and smallpox makes inspection of crew of ships from the Far East obligatory.*

ALL AIR IMMIGRANTS *arriving from Britain at Dorval, Que., receive free medical inspection.*

TESTS *for disease germs are made in William Head's own laboratory. Here F. E. Artlett tests a suspected ship's water supply for choleric vibrio.*

SICK MARINERS *have choice of hospital when possible. To receive treatment they need report from the captain stating details of illness and their length of service but do not pay for it themselves.*

—All photos: National Film Board



Patriotism in for a Bad Time

Inferior War Poetry and Songs
Acts of Marxists, Quislings,
Show a Weakening of Patriotism

by Claris Edwin Silcox

—Zalewski, France

MILLIONS *more fell in Second War, but "in a sense of resigned devotion."*

SHORTLY BEFORE Edith Cavell was sent to her death in World War I, she uttered a phrase which has become classical. "Patriotism," she said, "is not enough." In the inter-war period, this was often quoted by those who sought to build up a healthy internationalism, centred in the League of Nations.

Even those who were most optimistic about the League realized, however, the difficulties in creating an "international" loyalty. One can hardly feel the same enthusiasm for Trygve Lie that he feels for King George VI. And while various efforts have been made to provide the United Nations with an international anthem, it can not take the place of "God Save the King", "La Marseillaise" or "The Star-Spangled Banner". Nor do its fifty-odd flags evoke the devotion given to the flag of one's own country. From some points of view, patriotism seems as strong as ever.

After World War I, there was actually a renaissance of nationalism, if not of patriotism. Several ancient countries were liberated and for a time, despite the unhappy tensions created by minority groups within them, there was a welling-up of triumphant pride in their new freedom.

Unheroic Pronouncement

But in some countries, there seemed to be an actual diminution of patriotism, tragically evidenced in the hardly heroic pronouncement of the students at Oxford University concerning the futility of fighting for one's country. Added to this was the ideological confusion of the time and the efforts to supplant the vertical divisions of mankind into nations with horizontal divisions along class-lines.

During the last war, there seemed to be in some of the participating nations a parvitude of patriotism. While, in the countries forcibly occupied by Hitler, there were stirring examples of devotion to country that breathed defiance to the enemy and faced firing squads with courage and composure, there were also many instances of collaboration.

Even among the supposedly true democracies, there were those who blatantly denounced the war in which their country had engaged as imperialistic until Hitler invaded Russia, whereupon their patriotism became ecstatic, especially about the importance of the immediate establishment of a second front! In every country, there were evidences of divided loyalty.

There were, to be sure, many appeals to patriotism such as the CBC's "Carry On, Canada". And there were the addresses of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt to stir the weary with devotion to the cause. But generally speaking, there was a minimum of enthusiasm, nothing like the feeling aroused in World War I.

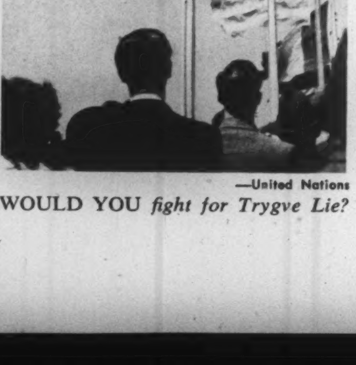
This lack of patriotic emotion in the Second World War was replaced for the most part by a quieter sense of resigned devotion, the necessity of participating to the limit of one's ability in a nasty job that had to be done, however distasteful it might be. There was little evidence that we were taking part in a genuine crusade.

There was an astonishing lack of real poetry produced during the Second World War. Nothing appeared in English comparable to the memorable verses of Rupert Brooke, John McCrae, Joyce Kilmer or Alan Seager. An anthology of Canadian verses of the first war, edited by John W. Garvin, ran to 250 pages! But what Canadian poems of World War II will endure twenty-five years from now?

It was the same with patriotic music. In the recent war, we did hear a good deal of "There'll Always Be An England", but it can hardly be said that any songs were produced comparable in patriotic emotion or in lasting qualities to "Tipperary", "Pack up your Troubles", "Over There" and "Joan of Arc, We Are Calling You". ("God Bless America" was written towards the end of World War I.) Generally speaking, the last war evoked neither great poetry nor great music.

Since the war, there has been a modicum of interest in the creation of the United Nations but nothing like the enthusiasm which greeted the establishment of the former League of Nations, even though the U.N. is doing, despite its shortcomings, immeasurably more than its predecessor.

The disillusionment created by the failure of the League to prevent war has made most people wary, and many skeptical, or even cynical, about the new endeavors. They prefer to wait and see. Thus, while the manifold efforts to build international cooperation are almost bewildering, the task of creating an international loyalty seems as remote as ever. There is little evidence of a great growth of international sentiment, and even that little sometimes seems to be achieved only at the expense of necessary patriotic fervor.



—United Nations

WOULD YOU *fight for Trygve Lie?*

One American soldier of World War II recently renounced his American citizenship in the effort to prove himself a world citizen. Just how such a performance is, in the last analysis, going to promote either true internationalism or true patriotism or even make it possible for him to move freely from one country to another, is not very clear.

The efforts to create new alliances such as the Atlantic Pact and the Council of Europe are welcomed by the true internationalist, but so far few of us would care to announce ourselves as Atlantic Pactians or as Western Europeans. There is some danger that we may begin to shed both our patriotism and our internationalism.

The Canadian situation is, perhaps, somewhat unique, because we never seem quite sure where we belong. We are always trying to sit on two stools. While we are justly proud of the new importance which Canada has achieved, we know quite well that the country can not stand alone—not in our kind of a world—and we nervously watch to see how we can make the best of both the British and the American worlds. It is hardly an atmosphere in which a healthy patriotism will thrive.

At all events, it may not be without significance that on Dominion Day, the number of flags which appeared was very few. Perhaps our patriotism was exhausted or drained off during the war; perhaps we have become weary and suspicious of patriotic demonstrativeness. But the absence of flags may be symptomatic of a certain *malaise*—a suspicion of all ritual.

If there has been a weakening of patriotism here or elsewhere, it is probably due not only to the disillusionment in two world wars, but also to the disintegration of faith in the democratic processes during the long depression and to the subsequent lack of confidence in the capacities of the leaders of the democracies.

It may be due as well to the ideological conflict which seems to make the horizontal class divisions of society more significant than the vertical national divisions. At times, we seem to overemphasize our own national shortcomings and peccadilloes while we explain away the obvious and even ruthless sins of other peoples.

Another reason is in the changed attitude toward the state as something now to be milked if possible for our own advantage, and not as something to serve. The very concept of the welfare state tends to shift responsibility from the individual to the impersonal society. In the case of the United Kingdom, the state takes forty per cent of the national income to finance its activities while at the same time it surrounds the simplest transactions with all sorts of irritating interferences, even with blatant injustices.

What We Put In and Get Out

Men may still harbor a faith in such a state, but their affection and devotion for it are sorely tried. Moralists have always believed that the best loyalty to any institution is determined not by what we take out of it but by what we freely put into it. If such is the case, patriotism is in for a bad time.

One doubts, however, if it will ever be possible to build a sound internationalism except on a sound patriotism. Only those who are faithful in their obligations to the smaller units of society can be counted upon to perform their international obligations as well. If a man is not faithful to those duties which devolve in the home, he will probably be remiss in his obligations to his community. If he fails in his obligations to his community, he will hardly make any great contribution to his province. If he does not have a special devotion to his own particular province, his patriotism to a country which is now neither a Kingdom, nor a Republic, nor even a Dominion, but apparently just a Government (with a capital "G"), will be restricted. And if he proves himself unwilling to do his part in solving the problems of his own country, he will do very little in helping to solve the problems of the whole wide world.

Ottawa Has Personnel Trouble

The Great Increase in the Number Of Civil Servants Has Created An Administrative Headache

by Rodney Grey

HERBERT HOOVER'S monumental investigation into the organization and spending habits of the United States Federal Service suggests that perhaps the Canadian Civil Service too needs a housecleaning.

But a quick look at Ottawa indicates that it isn't irresponsibility in the spending of public money, or lack of control over national policy by the political executive that is the trouble in Canada. Cabinet Government is a safeguard against that; as long as the Cabinet is composed of the leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons, and must answer to the people, there is little danger of our Civil Service running wild.

But there is a serious problem, one that affects the efficiency of the Federal Government vitally. That is the personnel problem in the Civil Service.

Recent economy moves by the Federal Government toward reducing the numbers of the Civil Service underline the fact that the Civil Service has personnel trouble. During the depression years, following early cuts, the Service totalled fewer than 60,000. In World War II, it grew like Topsy. January, 1945, was the all-time high: 165,000 Civil Servants were then being paid out of Federal funds. By 1946, it had fallen to 147,000. These figures don't include employees of the Bank of Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, or other Government agencies outside the Civil Service proper.

Present plans are to weed out some of the temporary employees that are a hold-over from the war years. But trying to cut out the dead wood and the redundant personnel doesn't really go to the heart of Ottawa's problem. There are three personnel difficulties that presently impede the efficient functioning of our national administration.

—Capital Press

MONEY MATTERS: *Clifford Clark is the Deputy Minister of Finance.*

First, there's a basically unworkable classification and promotion scheme. Second, there is a real conflict of jurisdiction over Civil Servants between the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Board, and third, there's lack of incentive within the Civil Service.

The classification scheme was set up in 1919. Previously, Ottawa had experimented with five main horizontal classes in the Civil Service.

But Ottawa got impatient with this rough classification, and called in a firm of Chicago efficiency experts. They really did a job: their final plan left the Federal Service with 1,729 different occupational classes. The way was open to the top in each of these classes. Theoretically, you could come in at the bottom and work up.

It was a plan that might, at best, have looked well on paper. But as Government was assigned new functions by the electorate, new classes had to be set out. By 1946 there were 3,700 classes listed in the *Classification Schedule*. There were, for example, 17 grades of lighthouse-keepers listed, and an infinite series of clerks. Ever since 1939 there has been a constant effort to get around this rigid scheme. Once the Civil Servant is classified, he finds it hard to get reclassified, even though his job may not suit his abilities.

But worse than the rigidity, is the fact that leadership is not provided by a system that supposedly brings people in at the bottom and lets them work their way to the top. The talented university man, whose trained mind is needed at the top, is not prepared to start at the bottom. Those who do are not likely to get to the top until many of their best working days are past.

This is a problem that has been generally recognized around Ottawa. In 1935 a general academic examination was introduced, which, it was hoped, would draw into the service university men who could rapidly reach high administrative positions. But it has not yet created an administrative cadre with the reputation enjoyed by the British service.

The real difficulty of this over-rigid classification scheme has been obscured by the war. A large number of talented people were called to Ottawa and got basic experience. They provided a corps of trained personnel from whom the Government has been able to pick a substantial number of men for its better jobs. Temporarily, they have been able to patch up, to hide, the difficulty.

Since the war, too, one definite step has been taken to get better would-be administrators into the Service; a special class of Junior Administrative Assistants has been created, and university graduates who successfully pass the written examination and the interview are trained for a year by working under supervision in a variety of jobs. But experience to date does not suggest that this plan is drawing the best men from the universities, partly because of the low starting salary.

Promotion, and the spirit in which promotions are made, is a reflection of the classification scheme. Promotions are made by the Civil Service Commission, largely upon the recommendations of the senior departmental officials. In fact, having to get Civil Service Commission approval for promotions means long delay, with consequent dissatisfaction on the part of the Civil Servant. There seems no clear reason why the Deputy Minister in charge of each department ought not to be able to promote those he thinks are worth promoting. He is, after all, responsible to his Minister for the conduct of the department, and yet, he cannot use the chief reward, promotion, except in a round-about and slow fashion. Like many problems, this promotion problem is frequently solved in practice by working out an understanding among the officials involved, but that sort of approach is, at best, makeshift.

—Capital Press

AUTHORITY: *Norman Robertson is Secretary to the Privy Council.*

That points directly at the second focus of discontent and inefficiency in the Ottawa Service. Control over the Civil Servant is divided between the members of the Civil Service Commission and the officials of the Treasury Board, who control the spending of all Government moneys. Thus the Civil Service Commission can't make any change that will call for more money being spent; only the Treasury Board can O.K. that.

The Civil Service Commission in the United Kingdom is merely a body to examine and certify suitable candidates for Civil Service jobs. From there on, the Treasury Board takes over. But in Canada, the CSC has, on paper, a degree of control over the Civil Service that, in fact, it has not. This dates from 1932, when, in the midst of the economy purge of the depression, the Treasury Board moved in. The Gordon Commission urged that this divided control be straightened out, and suggested that the Civil Service Commission be reduced to performing a function more in keeping with its real powers. The Commissioners suggested that there be a director general of establishments set up under the Treasury Board to coordinate the personnel work of the Board. So far, little has been done to straighten out this division of control.

—Capital Press

CHIEF: *Charles H. Bland, CMG., Chairman, Civil Service Commission.*

The day-to-day working of personnel policy is achieved by a series of compromises between Treasury Board officials and CSC officials. But the continued existence of compromise can hardly be viewed happily. For this lack of clear-cut control results in general discontent and lack of enthusiasm within the Civil Service, in a reduction of efficiency, and eventually, in what is serious for a modern administration, in keeping top quality men out of the service.

The failure to set up one responsible authority in Civil Service personnel matters affects the Civil Service where it is most vulnerable: its lack of incentive. We hear a great deal about the lack of individual incentive in large business organizations. The problem of creating enthusiasm for the job, which inevitably is reflected in greater efficiency, is a major problem of any large employer. And for no employer is it more serious than for the Civil Service. Looking forward to little but promotion on the basis of seniority, feeling that the organization in which he works is so large that he is an indisguisable small cog in the whole, the average Civil Servant can hardly be blamed if he develops the diseases of excessive caution and general unwillingness to use his best ability on the job.

Cleaning up the classification structure and the promotion system, straightening out the control over personnel policy could do something toward keeping the Civil Service efficient, probably just as much as cutting down the number of temporary employees. Streamlining isn't only a matter of excess. We have, thanks to our system of Cabinet Government, kept the Civil Service under control. There is no serious problem of irresponsibility, such as prompted the investigation by ex-President Hoover. But we do need to clean house, if we expect the Civil Service to provide administrative leaders in another crisis.

Style-Perfect Shoes by HARTT

Finest leathers and the artistry of superb craftsmanship combine to form a perfection of style that discerning men recognize as Hartt Shoemanship.

The SHAWNEE
Normandy hand-sewn seam, triple sole, in rich burgundy aniline calf, emphasizing style and comfort.

The HARTT Shoe
FOR MEN

At Better Shoe Stores Across Canada
Factory: Frederiction N.B.

Life has Changed for the Family Man

Most men live longer than their grandfathers. Women have a better life expectancy, too. So have children — not only that, but children nowadays spend more of their years getting an education.

These facts have brought significant changes in the family man's financial obligations. They mean that he must *be prepared to support everyone in his family longer — including himself!*

Fortunately, there is an effective way of meeting financial obligations of this nature — a well-planned insurance programme. Life insurance is a sure means by which a man can provide protection for his family in the event of his death or an income for himself should he live to retirement age.

The family man is wise to review his insurance requirements in view of changing conditions. If *you* would like expert advice, a representative of the Manufacturers Life will be glad to give it to you.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE (Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

By Sleight of Handicraft

New Brunswick's Idea Man
Reviving Native Arts,
Work and Fun for Hundreds

by Ian Sclanders

MILD-MANNERED friendly Ivan H. Crowell, Director of Handicrafts for New Brunswick, was back at his desk in Fredericton last week after going on the road with a show.

It was a show without music or performers. It consisted only of pottery, homespuns, wrought iron, wooden bowls, leather gloves and purses, hand-made furniture, spinning wheels, looms. But wherever it went it packed in a crowd.

The unexpectedly large attendance was a strong indication that Dr. Crowell has done a remarkable job of promoting handicrafts since the Government of New Brunswick hired him away from McGill in 1946.

In less than three years he has taught hundreds how to earn a living producing handicrafts, and thousands how to relax at handicraft hobbies. But, more than that, in both urban and rural sections of the province he has succeeded in arousing a wide and enthusiastic interest in old almost-forgotten native arts, in good design, and in fine workmanship.

Dr. Crowell, a sturdy bespectacled man of medium height, has his headquarters in a converted army hut at Fredericton, where he's surrounded by students who are weaving, turning wood on lathes, tooling leather. In this din and confusion he manages to cook up a new idea at least once a week. Example: He thought a hand-made bird's-eye maple milking stool might appeal to people who like unconventional living-room furniture. He was right. The market for such stools exceeds the supply.

In an isolated village in the Washademoak district, he discovered a 150-year-old tilt-top table. When the top was tilted back, the table became a bench which would seat two. Below the bench there was a fair-sized drawer. "Washademoak tables," patterned after this antique, and done in unpainted but beautifully polished birch or maple, are now a "best-seller" of New Brunswick's handicrafters.

Dr. Crowell has a theory that various articles of furniture, developed by our forebears in pioneer days to fit into small log cabins, are ideal for the small houses and small apartments of the present time.

Hobbies and Rehab

After war's outbreak in 1939 the Red Cross and the Canadian Legion needed people who could give handicraft instruction to service men in hospitals, and who could run hobby shops in military training centres. So the hobby club at McGill was converted into a full-fledged department of the University, with Dr. Crowell in charge. It was the first department of the kind in Canada.

DR. CROWELL

Meanwhile, New Brunswick was searching for ways to open new economic opportunities. Handicrafts looked like a good bet and Dr. Crowell was obviously the man to head up the effort. So, in 1946, he came to New Brunswick as Provincial Director of Handicrafts. He was given a free hand, and plunged into his job with boyish enthusiasm. He's accomplished a great deal. In the last year between 3,000 and 4,000 New Brunswickers have learned to make purses, slippers, gloves, woodenware, hooked rugs, woven rugs, woven neckties, scarves, blankets, tweeds and such goods.

Many, unable to do hard work because of physical disabilities, have become self-supporting through handicrafts. A typical case is that of François Richard, of St. Louis de Kent, who spent years in hospitals and wasn't strong enough for ordinary labor. Richard was shown how to make spinning wheels. He produces two a week. They sell for $18.50 each. His material costs $1 per wheel.

Dr. Crowell now has a permanent staff of a dozen instructors, including four who operate in the tuberculosis hospitals of the province. In the hospitals, the whole emphasis is on the economic aspect of handicrafts. Many patients, treated for tuberculosis, suffer relapses when they go back to their accustomed jobs. The idea is to teach them crafts which will not overtax them physically but which will bring them a fair living.

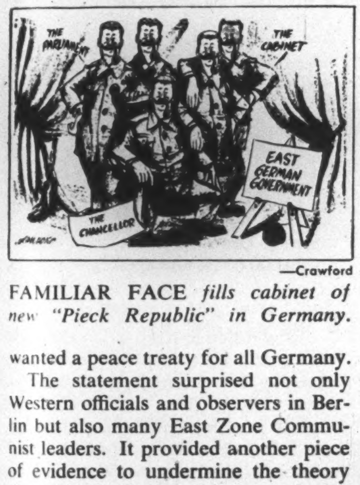
Ivan Crowell has it figured out that if each instructor could keep six patients from returning to hospital, which is the aim, the saving would pay the whole cost of the handicraft division.

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

NEW SOVIET SHIFT

ONLY 13 DAYS after the official Soviet mouthpiece in East Germany, *Taegliche Rundschau*, announced that a treaty would be signed by Moscow with the new "Pieck Republic," after which Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Eastern Germany. Premier Grotewohl declared that his government was not interested in a treaty with Soviet Russia alone, but wanted a peace treaty for all Germany.



—Crawford

FAMILIAR FACE *fills cabinet of new "Pieck Republic" in Germany.*

The statement surprised not only Western officials and observers in Berlin but also many East Zone Communist leaders. It provided another piece of evidence to undermine the theory that the Soviets, seeking treaties in Germany and Austria, were preparing to withdraw their troops from Eastern Europe. And it stripped the East German puppets bare of the pretense that they have any other policy than that received over the party line from Moscow, or even know from day to day what this policy is going to be.

RECOGNIZING MAO

WITH the Chinese Communists in Canton, the temporary Nationalist capital, and Nationalist control crumbling in the large slice of Southern China still unoccupied by the Communists, the question of whether or when to recognize Mao's new "People's Government" as the real authority in China is beginning to press on London and Washington.

It, also, finds them divided. The threat to Hong Kong and the need, in their present economic straits, to recover the large trade through Hong Kong and Shanghai, urge the British to recognize Mao, since he is clearly the victor and the Nationalists are in full disintegration.

The Americans are in no such hurry. As the backers of the Nationalists their prestige is involved in a way that the British is not. They have no mind to emphasize their defeat by rushing to court the enemy, and no confidence that such an action would change the Chinese Communist attitude towards the United States. Even less are they minded to yield recognition in face of the Communist abuse of American diplomatic officials and businessmen in China. But probably their chief reason for delay is that they have not yet formulated a new policy for the Far East.

This policy must find a new basis for containing the spread of Communism in the Far East (see map). But on what are they to build? The idea of building on Japan, as inherently the strongest Far Eastern power, has never been popular in the U.S. or considered as sound politics out in the East. For Japan has been the recent oppressor of most of the other Far Eastern peoples.

On the other hand, the idea of building a new anti-Communist Asiatic bloc on India has been squelched by Nehru's many affirmations during his visit to the States that India will not join either of the great contending blocs. It may be that the Americans will be compelled to develop a Marshall Plan for the Far East, basing their hope of containing Communism on gradually conquering the misery on which it feeds, and supporting local nationalist governments.

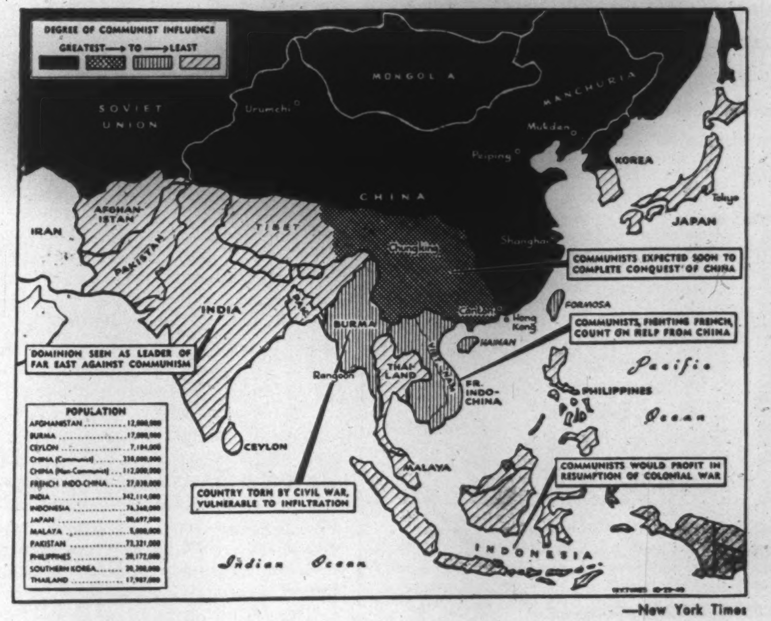
Should Mao develop into another Tito, as many Eastern leaders and Western observers believe is likely, that would greatly simplify the problem. While many of the Chinese people might not like Mao's regime any better in the guise of National Communism than as Moscow-branch Communism, to U.S. policy-makers the difference would be decisive.

U.S. OF INDONESIA

THE LONG STRUGGLE for a free Indonesia appears to be coming to a successful end. A settlement, strongly influenced by the British settlement with India, is now expected to come out of the Dutch-Indonesian negotiations in The Hague.

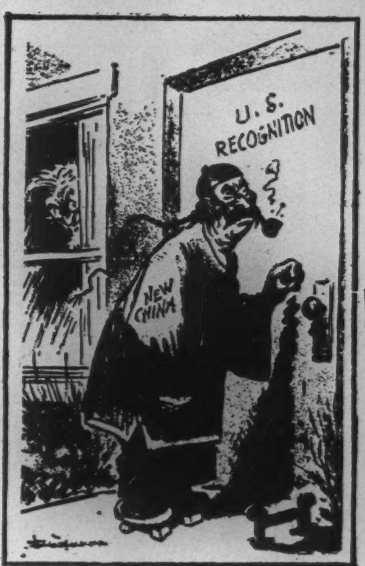
The new state is to be called the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. Its draft constitution has been completed and handed to the Dutch. The statute of Netherlands-Indonesian Union is nearly complete, recognizing the Queen as the "head of the Union," and including arrangements for cooperation in defence (the Republic may ask for a Dutch military training mission, though it is not bound to do so). The thorny debt question is expected to be settled by Indonesian acceptance of $1,183,000,000 (U.S.) debt to the Netherlands. Only agreement over the control of New Guinea appears to stand in the way of transfer of sovereignty by the end of the year.

The many smaller Indonesian states have prevailed over the Republican leaders' demand for a unitary state; federal principles have been accepted, at least until they can be tested in the general election to be held in a year's time. Following American precedent, the present sixteen states will each have two members in the Senate, and the capital, Batavia, will be set up as a federal district, "Jacarta."


DEGREE OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
GREATEST → TO → LEAST
■ ▩ ▥ ▨
SOVIET UNION
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
Urumchi
Mukden
Peiping
KOREA
Tokyo
JAPAN
CHINA
Shanghai
Chungking
Canton
Hong Kong
HAINAN
FORMOSA
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
TIBET
INDIA
BURMA
Rangoon
THAILAND
VIETNAM
FR. INDO-CHINA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYA
CEYLON
INDONESIA
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
COMMUNISTS EXPECTED SOON TO COMPLETE CONQUEST OF CHINA
COMMUNISTS, FIGHTING FRENCH, COUNT ON HELP FROM CHINA
DOMINION SEEN AS LEADER OF FAR EAST AGAINST COMMUNISM
COUNTRY TORN BY CIVIL WAR, VULNERABLE TO INFILTRATION
COMMUNISTS WOULD PROFIT IN RESUMPTION OF COLONIAL WAR

POPULATION	
AFGHANISTAN	12,000,000
BURMA	17,000,000
CEYLON	7,104,000
CHINA (Communist)	338,000,000
CHINA (Non-Communist)	112,000,000
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	27,030,000
INDIA	342,114,000
INDONESIA	76,340,000
JAPAN	80,697,000
MALAYA	5,000,000
PAKISTAN	73,321,000
PHILIPPINES	20,172,000
SOUTHERN KOREA	20,200,000
THAILAND	17,987,000

—New York Times



—Shoemaker

WE RECOGNIZE HIM ALL RIGHT!

Underlying the negotiations has been the question of whether the politically immature Indonesians would be able to set up a stable government and fend off the formidable challenge of Communism. The experience of the Burmese, who have come through so far by the barest of margins, was not reassuring.

Mohammed Hatta, leader of the Republican delegation at The Hague and expected to be the first Prime Minister of the United States of Indonesia, has been interviewed on this topic by Flora Lewis, who reports to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

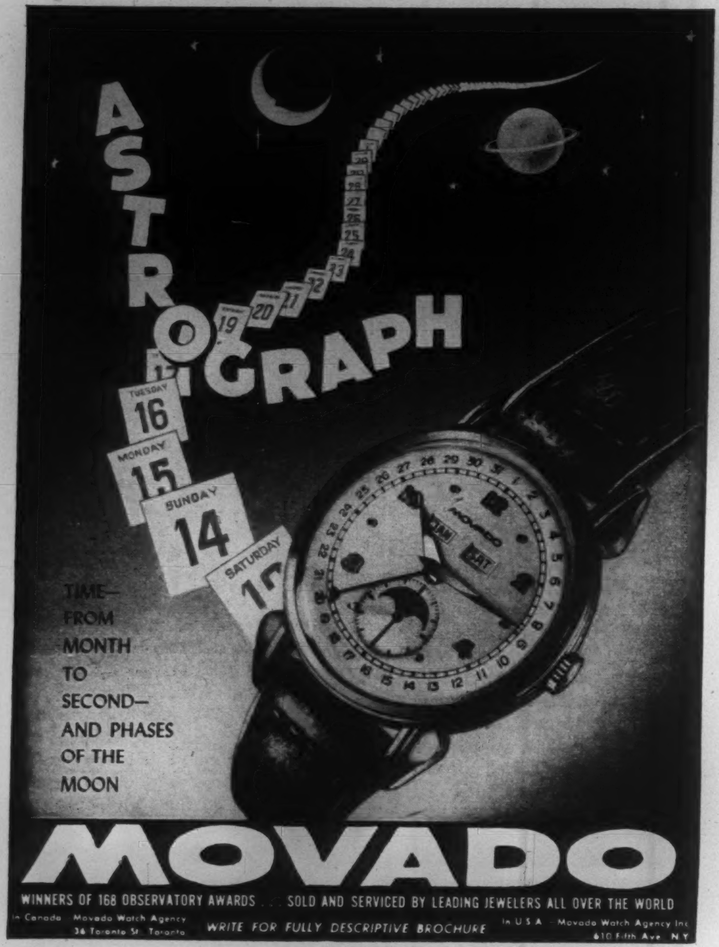
A SOFT-SPOKEN but precise man of forty-six, Dr. Hatta readily admits that the new nation's greatest difficulties will come from within. He is confident, however, that a national government of moderates could control the situation if it could manage to provide essential food, clothing, housing, health and education facilities to get the country's economy into working order. For this, he estimates that $500,000,000 in foreign loans will be required within the next three years.

Will Disarm Communists

As for the Communists, Hatta said: "As long as there is a struggle against the Dutch the Communists can get support from the population because they are fighting for national independence. But once we have sovereignty, if the Communists try to seize power the population will understand that they are taking action against a national government."

Recalling the stern measures which he ordered to crush an attempted Communist coup last year, Hatta said that the Indonesian Communists would be allowed "to function as a party within the limits of democratic rule, as in England."

He was hesitant to make any public statement on relations with Communist China, a most ticklish problem for Indonesia which has a population of one and a half million Chinese, most of them merchants and middle-


ASTRO-CALENDOGRAPH

TIME—FROM MONTH TO SECOND—AND PHASES OF THE MOON

MOVADO

WINNERS OF 168 OBSERVATORY AWARDS . . . SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD

In Canada – Movado Watch Agency
36 Toronto St., Toronto

WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE

In U.S.A. – Movado Watch Agency Inc.
610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

"NOTHING JUST HAPPENS"

Success, happiness, fulfilment of ambitions are the results of forethought, planning and definite action. An important duty to your wife and children is to plan your estate now so that they will derive the maximum benefits, comfort and protection in the future.

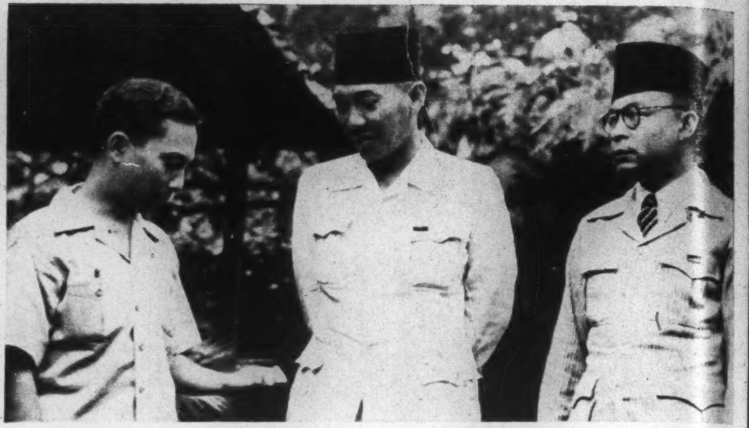
Our estate analysts stand ready to help you. An enquiry at any of our offices places you under no obligation.

Executor and Trustee since 1897

Crown Trust
Company

302 Bay St., Toronto

Montreal Brantford London Windsor
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



—World Wide

BIG THREE *of Indonesian Republic: Mohammed Hatta (right) premier-designate of new union, with Pres. Soekarno (centre) and Soetan Sjahrir.*

class traders who hold an important position in the country's economy. However, he said that Indonesia would act only after collaboration with India.

"In general," Hatta said, "we want to have friendly relations with China, whatever government it has, because China is a neighbor." On the other hand, the world was tending to a division into "many unions—the Communist union, Western union, and an Asiatic union. It is very difficult to see how any country can belong to more than one of these at the same time." The Asiatic union, Dr. Hatta said, would be a normal union based not on defence but on the need for economic and social cooperation.

It is clear that in Dr. Hatta's view Indonesia's future will be closely tied to that of India, with heavy reliance on the Western world for both markets and supplies.

THE DUNKIRK SPIRIT

HAVING declared last week that Stalin was preparing to withdraw from Germany, Austria and the satellites, and that the big cry against Tito was a rearguard action to cover this strategic retreat, Edward Crankshaw has gone to Belgrade to view the situation afresh. Here is his special report to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON THE EVE of the period chosen by sombre prophets as the flashpoint of the Stalin-Tito quarrel, the moment beyond which Russia, already made to look ridiculous by Yugoslav defiance, can no longer afford to hang fire and must exert herself to make an end of it by violence, the Yugoslavs are flushed with their victory in the struggle for a seat on the Security Council.

They are ready to talk about anything but the imminence of Soviet aggression, open or disguised.

Instead of speculating endlessly on what Russia will do next, they have seized the moral initiative, turned the tables, and are devoting their speculation to more distant problems.

This produces an extraordinary atmosphere which cannot be appreciated outside Yugoslavia. For while the Western world broods with varying degrees of apprehension on the possible fate of a broken Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Communists contemplate with the liveliest interest the possible fate of a broken Cominform.

The feeling in Belgrade is not unlike the feeling in England after the fall of France in 1940. The difference is that there are no visible military or civil defence preparations whatsoever, no feeling of the enemy at the gate.

The similarity lies in something of the Dunkirk spirit, stimulated by the struggle for existence in the face of economic blockade and by the dour determination to carry on with a grandiose development plan, always over-ambitious, and now physically impossible to fulfil.

As for the reasons for the Soviet troops on the Yugoslav borders, the setting up of pillboxes, trenches and wire, and the infiltration of Soviet Army specialists into Bulgaria, as reported in the Belgrade press, the best opinion here is that they serve a double purpose. First, they are intended to intensify the nerve war and frighten the Yugoslav people into revolt against the Government which has brought them into conflict with the might and grandeur of the Soviet Union. Second, these actions are taken to overawe recalcitrant elements in the satellites themselves.

The Soviet Troop Moves

This second purpose seems most likely and necessary. For even if the Kremlin is contemplating warlike action against Tito, an invasion by Soviet troops across the Hungarian plain would mean an open and undisguised aggressive war which the Kremlin, to say the least, is most anxious to avoid. Nor as far as is known are Soviet concentrations by any means sufficient for such a lunatic purpose.

If force were used the most probable initial technique would be simultaneous and converging incursions across the Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers. The troops now in Hungary and Rumania, to judge by recent events in these countries, while certainly serving as a standing threat to Yugoslavia, may well have as their prime task the sealing off of the People's Democracies from the Titoist ideal, rather than the application of Soviet power to Yugoslavia.

There is no doubt that Russia has started something, the power of which she herself must for some time now have begun to realize. It may very well have an incalculable effect on the development of Europe—an effect unfavorable to Moscow, but by no means necessarily favorable to the plans of Washington and London.

Studebaker Champion sedan

Here it is, Canada! The "next look" in cars!

ALL OVER CANADA all eyes are on this truly inspired new 1950 Studebaker.

From that gleaming aerocurve front end to those vigorously flight-streamed rear fenders, it's a car positively dynamic with distinction.

New in drive appeal, new in eye appeal, this "next look" styling is Studebaker's alone.

There's new length to this 1950 Studebaker—but it's trim and sleek, solid and sound, with Studebaker designing that curbs operating costs.

This breath-taking new 1950 Studebaker Champion in the moderate-price field is available in thrilling four-door sedans and two-door sedans as well as Studebaker's unique Starlight coupe. All are lavishly roomy and richly appointed.

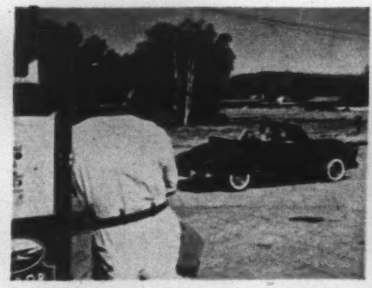
Stop in at a nearby Studebaker dealer's showroom. See why Studebaker's dramatic new styling is the talk of Canada. Studebaker leads again with the "next look" in cars!

New 1950 Studebaker

Styled ahead for years to come!

White sidewall tires and wheel trim rings optional at extra cost

Canada likes Studebaker's "next look" interiors—Champion regal de luxe 4-door sedan shown here is richly fitted and appointed. It's decorator styled—has foam rubber seat cushioning—luxurious upholstery.



Canada likes Studebaker gas economy—Higher compression Studebaker Champion engine of increased horsepower uses gasoline very sparingly. Automatic overdrive is available at moderate extra cost.

Canada likes Studebaker's new driving thrill—Every 1950 Studebaker handles with light-touch ease—rides so smoothly it almost completely abolishes travel fatigue. A new kind of coil spring front suspension.

Canada likes Studebaker craftsmanship—Men of conscience and competence build surviving soundness into all Studebakers.

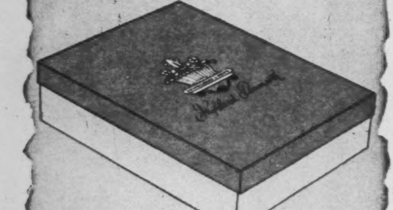
The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

She writes a good letter

and one more bit of news —
Johnnie won first prize in
music. We are all so very
proud of him. The music he

Keep your friendships alive with letters people enjoy! A "good" letter is clearly written in your most natural style and packed with personal interest. When you write on fine paper you add sparkle and character to your letters.

To write with confidence, choose finely-textured Eaton, Crane & Pike Stationery for every occasion.



Highland

PENSMOOTH

Let this handsome paper help the flow of easy, friendly writing. Don't be doubtful—choose a paper that's correct every time — Eaton, Crane & Pike's Pensmooth Stationery.

OUR BOOKLET "IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS" MAKES WRITING EASY. SEND 10c FOR A COPY

EATON, CRANE & PIKE
COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.
TORONTO

religion

SALLY'S BOSS: *Commissioner Allan*

SALLY ANN

WINNIPEG and Toronto streets were filled last week with uniformed Salvation Army personnel as hundreds of Salvationists were on hand in the two cities for the Sixty-seventh Congress Gatherings for 1949. The division of the Congress took care of Easterners and Westerners separately since they paid their own expenses.

The principal speaker at both Congresses was the Army's Chief of Staff, Commissioner John J. Allan, from the International Centre in London, Eng.

Pennsylvania-born, Commissioner Allan had an active post in World War I as a chaplain in the advanced areas with the American Forces and his work earned him France's Croix de Guerre. Between wars he was, among other things, in charge of the Army's famous Bowery Corps in New York, probably the toughest beat in the SA's field of operation. By World War II he was a Colonel in the Chaplain General's Department of the United States Army, with much to do with the setting up of the Chaplaincy Service.

The Gatherings, where Commissioner Allan spoke, are annual affairs at which the business of the Canadian SA is reviewed and the coming year's work outlined. The daily meetings were followed by public services: the Army's work is never done. Since the first Congress in 1882 when 800 members came to Toronto the attendance has increased to about five times that number.

That Congress was held shortly after the Canadian branch was organized and some oldtimers can still remember the early stormy days of the movement. SA's methods were just as direct then as now with street meetings accompanied by gleeful singing and shouting: a favorite trick was to surround a gutter-lush and sweep him into a meeting where, presumably, he emerged soberer and wiser. Toronto's so-called aristocracy of the day had its back up about this "religious quackery" which might interfere with what the Army roundly denounced as "evil pleasures" and a vigorous agitation to have them run out of town prompted the Army of the Eighties to draw on American SA personnel to reinforce the First Congress. The Sixty-seventh, however, passed without mishap.

The days when writers such as Thomas Henry Huxley looked at the Army with the same interest that Germany's Social Democrats looked at Hitler's Brown Shirts are gone too.

FROM US TO YOU

THE 1950 Mid-Century World Convention on Christian Education will be held in Canada next August. This will probably be the only time in the Twentieth Century when the World Convention will meet in Canada.

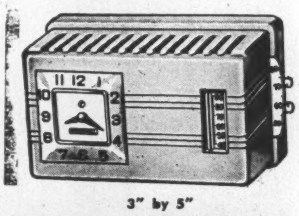
As described by the Rev. Nelson Chappel, ex-RCAF Padre, Secretary of the Canadian Committee, the Convention is "the big opportunity for Sunday school teachers, pastors, local church officers, parents, teachers in day schools and others to learn what is being done to restore Christian Education in Europe and Asia; how Christian teaching is carried on in the schools of Africa; of work in the Fiji Islands; youth programs in Latin America; how Sunday Schools everywhere are helping to spread the gospel." Though 5,000 delegates from 74 countries are expected to attend, letters have arrived from several interested countries containing disheartening notes: lack of funds prevent attendance.

One of the leaders has the solution: At the world conference of Christian Youth held at Oslo two years ago a "Welcome Book" was presented to the delegates. It contained the signatures of 10,000 young Norwegians who had each contributed $1 to defray travel costs of delegates from war-ravaged areas. It was resolved that the same thing would be done here.

Thus, Sunday Oct. 30, was the date set for the launching of a similar project in the Sunday Schools throughout Canada. Yellow ruled sheets are now being distributed across the Dominion. Every teacher, officer and friend of each Sunday School, no matter how small, was invited to inscribe his name in "Canada's Welcome Book" and to leave $1. If any teacher finds it difficult to contribute, the Sunday School itself will foot the bill. Some time around the middle of November the sheets will be returned, along with the contributions, to the Canadian Committee to be bound in large volumes.

"It will be a thrilling moment" says Secretary Chappel, "when Canada's Welcome Book is presented to the Rt. Hon. Lord Mackintosh, President of the World Council of Christian Education, Luther A. Weigle, Chairman, and movie magnate J. Arthur Rank, Chairman of the British Administrative Committee, at the opening session. Full credit must be given to the Canadian churches who backed this scheme through their Boards of Christian Education." More than one delegate will say under his breath in an unfamiliar tongue "Thank God, they gladly shared so we might come."

This famous fuel saver



3" by 5"

Costs You Nothing

...THE Chronotherm

ELECTRIC CLOCK THERMOSTAT

Chronotherm *automatically* lowers home temperature during sleeping hours when daytime temperature is not required. It cuts fuel bills 9½% on an average.

With Chronotherm, you enjoy all the advantages of a beautiful, precision electric clock thermostat which tells time . . . *for nothing;* because Chronotherm more than pays for itself in fuel savings. Ask your heating dealer for full details.

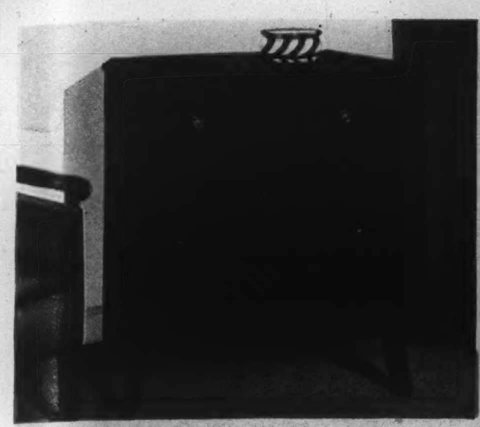
MINNEAPOLIS
Honeywell
TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited
Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario

Every Gift
is a Personal Gift
When you give
CASH'S WOVEN NAMES

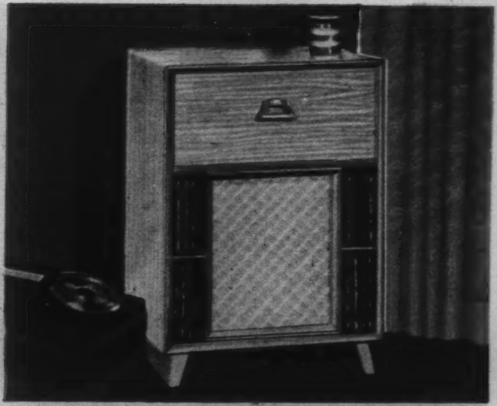
A suitable gift for everyone on your list. For marking linen, personal clothing all belongings. Neat, attractive, easily sewn on or applied with No-So cement. Made in Canada. Order early—from your dealer or direct from CASH'S, 439 Grier St. Belleville Ont.

CASH'S	3 doz. $1.65;	9 doz. $2.75	NO-SO CEMENT
NAMES	6 doz. $2.20,	12 doz. $3.30	per tube 25c



Designed in the 18th century Sheraton tradition . . . in your choice of mahogany, walnut or limed oak veneers. Upper front panel opens down, desk fashion, to reveal 45 rpm phonograph and powerful 7-tube radio providing superb Standard and Short Wave reception. Generous storage space. RCA Victor 9-W-75 **$219.** *(Limed oak $229.)*

The smallest table model automatic radio-phonograph ever designed by RCA Victor! It combines the new 45 rpm System with a highly selective 5-tube Standard broadcast radio in a graceful walnut cabinet only 8" high. A miracle of modern compactness — priced to bring finer entertainment to more people at less cost. RCA Victor 9-Y-5 **$99.50**
Also available with Short Wave — Model 9-Y-5S $109.00



Compactly designed for the apartment-sized modern interior . . . superbly executed in walnut, mahogany or natural blonde Korina. Top front panel opens down . . . 45 rpm automatic record player rolls out at touch of a finger. Selective five-tube standard radio. Storage for 24 albums of 6⅞" records. RCA Victor 9-W-501. **$149.50**

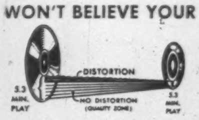
New RCA Victor 45 rpm System

BRINGS YOU BETTER MUSIC AT LESS COST

YOU WON'T BELIEVE YOUR EYES!

Astonishing . . . a tiny translucent record only 6⅞" across that can play more than 5 minutes on a side . . . and fits in an ordinary bookshelf! The world's smallest and simplest automatic player that changes *noiselessly, instantaneously* . . . plays as many as 10 sides with only one touch of a button! And a perfectly thrilling array of new instruments to bring you this finer 45 rpm system!

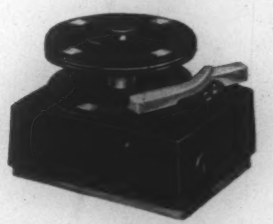
YOU WON'T BELIEVE YOUR EARS!



You hear true 'live-talent' tone quality because all the music, for the first time, is recorded in the distortion-free 'quality zone' *away from the centre of the record.* And with the new vinyl records there's virtually *no* surface noise!

YOU WON'T BELIEVE THE PRICE!

Only $1.25 *for the new Red Seal Records!* Only 75¢ for all others! Simpler, more compact changer design has brought instrument prices down, too. *More* economy: the new non-breakable vinyl records actually wear up to 10 times longer than conventional records. Unique "surface-saver" shoulders protect the playing surface while records are stacked or stored. *Truly — better music at less cost!*



Plays through your present set

This tiny plug-in player is all you need to enjoy the new 45 rpm system through your present radio or radio-phonograph. There's an inexpensive, easily-installed 2-way switch that enables you to play through your radio-phonograph the new 45 rpm records *or* conventional 78 rpm records at the flip of a finger. The changer is fully automatic, plays 10 sides . . . it's the amazingly low-priced RCA Victor 9-JY. **$29.95**

A complete automatic phonograph

Here's the music you want . . . when you want it . . . where you want it. *Less than* 10 *inches square* complete with self-contained amplifier and speaker, it's handy to move and plug in anywhere in the house. Marvellous tone and volume. World's fastest changer plays up to 10 records. You enjoy more than 40 minutes of music without moving from your favourite chair. "Silent Sapphire" permanent-point pickup is 3 *times lighter*. RCA Victor 9-EY-3. **$54.95**

If you own a conventional player . . .

you can continue to enjoy a full selection of 78 rpm recordings. All new RCA Victor releases will be on 10" and 12" records too!

A DIFFERENT COLOR FOR EVERY TYPE OF MUSIC!

FRENCH CANADIAN
CHILDREN'S
INTERNATIONAL
COUNTRY AND WESTERN
POPULAR CLASSICAL
CLASSICAL
POPULAR

ALL WITH THE FAMOUS

"Golden Throat"

RCA VICTOR

WORLD LEADER IN RADIO . . . FIRST IN RECORDED MUSIC . . . FIRST IN TELEVISION

Biltmore
ABBOTT
$5 to $40

you can't buy a better HAT!

Your dealer proudly recommends

Biltmore

• THE *MASTER HAT* OF CANADA

Prevention is better than cure . . .

Your boilers may be insured . . . but insurance is not enough. Insurance does not prevent accidents and accidents will happen.

The danger of accidents occurring can be greatly lessened by regular inspection of your power plant equipment. That is the reason we inspect all the equipment we insure, and entrust that work only to men trained and skilled in that important work.

Protect yourself against loss of property . . . and loss of business too . . . by means of insurance with a Company known for the quality and effectiveness of its inspection staff.

◀ *Ask your broker or agent for details.*

21-7

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova
Scotia Bldg., Montreal

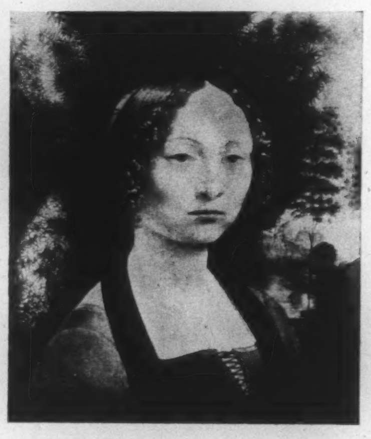
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

art

UP FROM THE DEAD

A BOOK WHICH covers a commendable amount of aesthetic territory in American painting of the Twentieth Century and which leaves no trend of the country's art neglected has come off the presses recently. It is Frederick S. Wight's "American Painting in Our Century" (Clarke, Irwin, $5) and it is, in the main, a book of pictures giving as worthy a cross-section of contemporary painting in the U.S. as could be put together. Fifty full-page plates give many old favorites such as Grant Wood's "American Gothic" and Bellows' "Stag at Sharkey's" while others show a more personal editorial choice like Morris Graves' "Journey, 1944" or Bernard Karfiol's "Boy".

Other fields: the Ash-Can school of the turn of the century represented by George Luks and John Sloan; abstractionists represented by Arthur Dove, Lionel Feininger, Stuart Davis *et al*; the Middle-West group represented by T. H. Benton, John Steuart Curry *et al*. The romantics shown include Hyman Bloom, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Eugene Berman and Walter Steumpfig. The primitives and "social-conscious" commentators are also well-covered. Each reproduction is prefaced by a short written commentary.



LEONARDO'S *Ginevra de' Benci*

MAN TO GOD TO MAN

FOR CENTURIES Leonardo da Vinci has been an ideal of the perfectionist man. Much has been written about him, ranging from Paul Valèry's vivid "Introduction à la Méthode de Léonardo da Vinci" to the sentimental Victorian nonsense which tried to raise him to the status of a demi-god. Now, when he is understood better than ever before, it is less difficult to reconcile his combination of poetry and mechanics and, by psychology, to resolve the contradictions in his life.

This new attitude has been in large part due to the publication of his actual writings in relatively inexpensive editions. His "Notebooks", for instance, have brought many into contact with his own ideas for the first time—too long garnered through the purple vapor of commentators. Now there is a new volume, "Paragone" edited by Irma A. Richter (Oxford, $4.75) which further stimulates that understanding.

The book is an important milestone in the evolution of comparative criticism. The text is presented in double columns: the original with the editor's translation. The introduction provides an illuminating background to Leonardo and Miss Richter's comments throughout are provocative. The volume is augmented by twelve plates. The editor has not underestimated her labor when she terms it "an important contribution to the literature on the comparison of the arts".

RACONTEUR

WILLIAM GAUNT is an author who has earned a deserved reputation as a *raconteur* of the arts. Some time ago he wrote a book entitled "Bandits in a Landscape" which vividly recreated the lives and escapades of the Italian artists of the *quattrocento*. A few years later he moved on up to the Nineteenth Century and wrote a pair of entertaining, witty and informal books, "The Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy" and "The Aesthetic Adventure." Now Gaunt has brought himself up to date with a new volume dealing with the Twentieth Century artistic vortex.

"The March of the Moderns" (Clarke, Irwin, $3.25) isn't as successful a book as its predecessors. It has a patchwork haphazard quality as though it had been edited with a dull saw from modern art exhibition catalogues, program notes, verse and fiction. This may be the result of the character of the arts of this century but it may also be that the author is less happy with the arts and artists of the present and immediate past than he is with the Victorians.

This latter is partly borne out by Mr. Gaunt's occasional magazine articles on modern painting where he has revealed a fair-minded, but somewhat puzzled, countenance when confronted by both the art and the literature of our time. Nevertheless "The March of the Moderns" contains intriguing gossip about our aesthetic *milieu* and his eminently readable style puts it in its most interesting light.

FACE OF A NATION

DURING THE PAST decade the U.S. has been busily unwinding the shrouds from its "old masters." One of the most interesting, and hitherto most neglected, of these early American painters is George Catlin who devoted his life to portraying the American Indian with a passion only paralleled by Canada's Paul Kane. His adventurous and constructive life is well told by Loyd Haberley in "Pursuit of the Horizon" (Macmillan, $6).

A contemporary of Kane, Catlin, like the Canadian, was author as well as painter. His "Letters and Notes on the North American Indians" is a counterpart of Kane's "Wanderings of an Artist". Between them, the two artists recorded the Indian life of most of North America and, as painters, there is little to choose between them (although Catlin was the more prolific). Both were mainly concerned with recording fact and did so with a zealous care which has proven a boon to anthropologists and historians.

U.K. and commonwealth

HOLDING THE DYKE

IN BRITAIN there are some 3,000,000 workers whose wages rise or fall—mostly rise in these days—with cost-of-living changes. These workers are engaged chiefly in coal-mining, building, iron and steel, and boot and shoe manufacture. The cost of living has already risen as a result of devaluation, and is likely to rise much more.

Are the wages of all these men to go up accordingly? If they do, will workmen in other industries be persuaded to let their wages remain pegged where they are? And if they can't be persuaded, what becomes of the Government's effort to keep the holes in the dyke plugged against the flood waters of inflation?

Talks are soon to take place between the Government, employers, and trade-unionists on the subject of these sliding-scale agreements. In the meantime, the leaders of the coalminers are asking for the cost-of-living bonus, on the understanding that such increases are to be applied to raising the wages of the lower-paid workers.

This is in accordance with the policy of the Government and the Trade Union Congress to improve the conditions of the underpaid, or at any rate lower-paid, workers. But it cuts across the policy of many of the larger unions which insist that, if any go up, all must go up so as to preserve the existing differential in the pay of skilled and less skilled or unskilled workmen.

Altogether an immense and highly complicated problem, which will take much tact and skill and forbearance on all sides before it is solved—if it really is solved. For there is in labor as everywhere else a pride of caste. The skilled workman may see little reason why anyone should earn more than he. But he sees even less why the less skilled workman should earn as much. Human nature will keep breaking in, even in national emergencies.

—Miller

PRIDE OF CAST *among workers hampers government's wage policy.*

SERVES THEM RIGHT

PARLIAMENTARY hecklers of the Minister of Food have been deprived of one of their favorite subjects, his purchase of huge quantities of Algerian wine. The wine trade in this country refused to touch the stuff, even when tempted by heavy cuts in the price. Dealers said bluntly that it was no use buying stuff that nobody wanted to drink. So 500,000 gallons of it were stored in the wine-vaults of dockland, and critics in the House of Commons had a lot of fun asking awkward questions about it.

Now at last Mr. Strachey has been able to announce that he has sold it all "at a satisfactory price"—to the Germans! Seems a bit hard on them, for they know good wines and grow some lovely ones themselves. Perhaps, like nearly everyone else, they are exporting the good stuff. But to come down to drinking this Algerian vinegar! Oh, well, they did start the war, didn't they?

A LADY'S FIGURES

AT A LUNCHEON in London Sir Laurence Olivier and Miss Anna Neagle have received the trophies which had been awarded to them for their performances in "Hamlet" and "Spring in Park Lane"—selected by popular vote as the best films of the year. The voters displayed a somewhat surprising catholicity of taste. But the really interesting thing about the affair was what these two stars had to say about the British film industry.

Sir Laurence said that the only hope for British films was that their producers should concentrate on quality. In other fields there was a tendency to try to sell by imitating what was believed to be American taste. He considered that in British film-production this would be a fatal mistake, but one unfortunately that had often been made.

Anna Neagle's Finance

Miss Neagle expressed the hope that concerted action would be taken to prevent the export of bad British films, because of their effect on the goodwill of the British industry, which, in her opinion, was not nearly so high as it should be. For this she put the blame largely on the heavy financial burdens the industry had to carry, and especially the entertainment tax. She pointed out that of the £1,700,000 earned by "Spring in Park Lane" in Britain this tax alone had taken more than three times the whole cost of the production. Surely a crushing load for any film to carry. And surely, to Miss Neagle's credit, a very serious sort of speech for a lady film-star.

—Miller

QUALITY *is only hope of British films, says award-winner Olivier.*

SIGN OF THE SHIP

GOOD PUBLISHERS usually keep themselves in the background, while shoving forward their authors—their more successful authors, at any rate. But there are times . . . and recently the House of Longman has been celebrating a historic occasion. Nothing less than the 225th anniversary of the founding of the firm, still controlled by the same family, now in the seventh generation. Not many publishing houses can rival such a record.

The first Thomas Longman came up from Bristol in 1716, as an apprentice to one John Osborn, a stationer and bookseller. Thomas must have been a thrifty lad, for eight years later he bought a business left by a friend of Osborn's, named Taylor, at the signs of *The Ship* and *The Black Swan* in Paternoster Row. And *The Ship* has ever since remained the sign of Longman's.

The firm, now Longmans, Green, & Co., gave a big reception to celebrate the anniversary. It was attended by most of the literary celebrities in the country, among them Mr. Harold Nicolson.

In conversation with one of the partners, Mr. Nicolson asked if they had published many best-sellers.

"Well," said the partner, "we published a dictionary by Dr. Samuel Johnson in 1746"—trying hard to look modest, no doubt.

Mr. Nicolson thought it a very impressive remark.

BEST BIKES

THE MAKING of cycles and motorcycles is one industry in which Britain still leads the world, or can at least make a strong claim to do so. Exports of these products in the first nine months of this year have amounted to £21,609,000, and it is hoped that by the end of the year they will have risen to £30,000,000. And this in spite of trade restrictions in several countries, which are seriously hampering the export trade—Holland especially.

The present Cycle and Motorcycle Show in London is the biggest and most varied ever held anywhere, and proves that British manufacturers are determined to hold on to their lead. The hundreds of machines displayed range from three-wheeled cars, which count in this country as motorcycles, down to the little scooters of 1¼ to 1½ hp, which are becoming more and more popular. And most useful little machines they are, attaining speeds of up to 40 miles an hour and doing 125 miles and more to the gallon.

There are a few very heavy, very fast motorcycles, such as the aptly named "Black Lightning", whose 10 hp twin cylinders will drive it along the road at 150 mph.—*P.O'D.*

READY TO GO TO WORK IN 2 SECONDS

EASE
NEURITIC
NEURALGIC
PAIN

ASPIRIN

Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

BAYER

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets..........18c
24 tablets..........29c
100 tablets..........79c

Certificate of Pedigree

HARRIS TWEED

This is the mark of the rightful heir to the family title—Harris Tweed the fabric of world renown. Spun from virgin Scottish Wool, dyed and hand-woven, with the generation-to-generation skill of the Crofters of the Outer Hebrides.

★ Look for the mark on the cloth
★ Look for the label on the garment

Harris Tweed

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION LTD.

CHINESE ELM

Reserve now for Ideal Autumn Planting!

Chinese Elm Hedge—12 inches to 20 inches high when shipped—will grow 2 feet the first year—25 plants for $2.98 — sufficient for 25 feet. Giant Exhibition Flowering Peonies in colours: red, white or pink—3 for $1.89.

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Biltmore
ABBOTT
$5 to $40

you can't buy a better HAT!

Your dealer proudly recommends

Biltmore

• THE *MASTER HAT* OF CANADA •

Prevention is better than cure . . .

Your boilers may be insured . . . but insurance is not enough. Insurance does not prevent accidents and accidents will happen.

The danger of accidents occurring can be greatly lessened by regular inspection of your power plant equipment. That is the reason we inspect all the equipment we insure, and entrust that work only to men trained and skilled in that important work.

Protect yourself against loss of property . . . and loss of business too . . . by means of insurance with a Company known for the quality and effectiveness of its inspection staff.

◀ *Ask your broker or agent for details.* 21-7

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Montreal

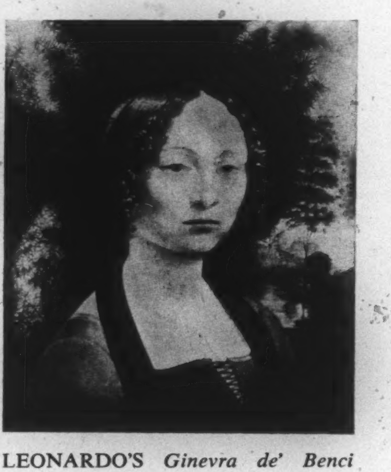
350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

art

UP FROM THE DEAD

A BOOK WHICH covers a commendable amount of aesthetic territory in American painting of the Twentieth Century and which leaves no trend of the country's art neglected has come off the presses recently. It is Frederick S. Wight's "American Painting in Our Century" (Clarke, Irwin, $5) and it is, in the main, a book of pictures giving as worthy a cross-section of contemporary painting in the U.S. as could be put together. Fifty full-page plates give many old favorites such as Grant Wood's "American Gothic" and Bellows' "Stag at Sharkey's" while others show a more personal editorial choice like Morris Graves' "Journey, 1944" or Bernard Karfiol's "Boy".

Other fields: the Ash-Can school of the turn of the century represented by George Luks and John Sloan; abstractionists represented by Arthur Dove, Lionel Feininger, Stuart Davis *et al*; the Middle-West group represented by T. H. Benton, John Steuart Curry *et al.* The romantics shown include Hyman Bloom, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Eugene Berman and Walter Steumpfig. The primitives and "social-conscious" commentators are also well-covered. Each reproduction is prefaced by a short written commentary.



LEONARDO'S *Ginevra de' Benci*

MAN TO GOD TO MAN

FOR CENTURIES Leonardo da Vinci has been an ideal of the perfectionist man. Much has been written about him, ranging from Paul Valèry's vivid "Introduction à la Méthode de Léonardo da Vinci" to the sentimental Victorian nonsense which tried to raise him to the status of a demi-god. Now, when he is understood better than ever before, it is less difficult to reconcile his combination of poetry and mechanics and, by psychology, to resolve the contradictions in his life.

This new attitude has been in large part due to the publication of his actual writings in relatively inexpensive editions. His "Notebooks", for instance, have brought many into contact with his own ideas for the first time—too long garnered through the purple vapor of commentators. Now there is a new volume, "Paragone" edited by Irma A. Richter (Oxford, $4.75) which further stimulates that understanding.

The book is an important milestone in the evolution of comparative criticism. The text is presented in double columns: the original with the editor's translation. The introduction provides an illuminating background to Leonardo and Miss Richter's comments throughout are provocative. The volume is augmented by twelve plates. The editor has not underestimated her labor when she terms it "an important contribution to the literature on the comparison of the arts".

RACONTEUR

WILLIAM GAUNT is an author who has earned a deserved reputation as a *raconteur* of the arts. Some time ago he wrote a book entitled "Bandits in a Landscape" which vividly recreated the lives and escapades of the Italian artists of the *quattrocento.* A few years later he moved on up to the Nineteenth Century and wrote a pair of entertaining, witty and informal books, "The Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy" and "The Aesthetic Adventure." Now Gaunt has brought himself up to date with a new volume dealing with the Twentieth Century artistic vortex.

"The March of the Moderns" (Clarke, Irwin, $3.25) isn't as successful a book as its predecessors. It has a patchwork haphazard quality as though it had been edited with a dull saw from modern art exhibition catalogues, program notes, verse and fiction. This may be the result of the character of the arts of this century but it may also be that the author is less happy with the arts and artists of the present and immediate past than he is with the Victorians.

This latter is partly borne out by Mr. Gaunt's occasional magazine articles on modern painting where he has revealed a fair-minded, but somewhat puzzled, countenance when confronted by both the art and the literature of our time. Nevertheless "The March of the Moderns" contains intriguing gossip about our aesthetic *milieu* and his eminently readable style puts it in its most interesting light.

FACE OF A NATION

DURING THE PAST decade the U.S. has been busily unwinding the shrouds from its "old masters." One of the most interesting, and hitherto most neglected, of these early American painters is George Catlin who devoted his life to portraying the American Indian with a passion only paralleled by Canada's Paul Kane. His adventurous and constructive life is well told by Loyd Haberley in "Pursuit of the Horizon" (Macmillan, $6).

A contemporary of Kane, Catlin, like the Canadian, was author as well as painter. His "Letters and Notes on the North American Indians" is a counterpart of Kane's "Wanderings of an Artist". Between them, the two artists recorded the Indian life of most of North America and, as painters, there is little to choose between them (although Catlin was the more prolific). Both were mainly concerned with recording fact and did so with a zealous care which has proven a boon to anthropologists and historians.

U.K. and commonwealth

HOLDING THE DYKE

IN BRITAIN there are some 3,000,000 workers whose wages rise or fall—mostly rise in these days—with cost-of-living changes. These workers are engaged chiefly in coal-mining, building, iron and steel, and boot and shoe manufacture. The cost of living has already risen as a result of devaluation, and is likely to rise much more.

Are the wages of all these men to go up accordingly? If they do, will workmen in other industries be persuaded to let their wages remain pegged where they are? And if they can't be persuaded, what becomes of the Government's effort to keep the holes in the dyke plugged against the flood waters of inflation?

Talks are soon to take place between the Government, employers, and trade-unionists on the subject of these sliding-scale agreements. In the meantime, the leaders of the coal-miners are asking for the cost-of-living bonus, on the understanding that such increases are to be applied to raising the wages of the lower-paid workers.

This is in accordance with the policy of the Government and the Trade Union Congress to improve the conditions of the underpaid, or at any rate lower-paid, workers. But it cuts across the policy of many of the larger unions which insist that, if any go up, all must go up so as to preserve the existing differential in the pay of skilled and less skilled or unskilled workmen.

Altogether an immense and highly complicated problem, which will take much tact and skill and forbearance on all sides before it is solved—if it really is solved. For there is in labor as everywhere else a pride of caste. The skilled workman may see little reason why anyone should earn more than he. But he sees even less why the less skilled workman should earn as much. Human nature will keep breaking in, even in national emergencies.

—Miller

PRIDE OF CAST *among workers hampers government's wage policy.*

SERVES THEM RIGHT

PARLIAMENTARY hecklers of the Minister of Food have been deprived of one of their favorite subjects, his purchase of huge quantities of Algerian wine. The wine trade in this country refused to touch the stuff, even when tempted by heavy cuts in the price. Dealers said bluntly that it was no use buying stuff that nobody wanted to drink. So 500,000 gallons of it were stored in the wine-vaults of dockland, and critics in the House of Commons had a lot of fun asking awkward questions about it.

Now at last Mr. Strachey has been able to announce that he has sold it all "at a satisfactory price"—to the Germans! Seems a bit hard on them, for they know good wines and grow some lovely ones themselves. Perhaps, like nearly everyone else, they are exporting the good stuff. But to come down to drinking this Algerian vinegar! Oh, well, they did start the war, didn't they?

A LADY'S FIGURES

AT A LUNCHEON in London Sir Laurence Olivier and Miss Anna Neagle have received the trophies which had been awarded to them for their performances in "Hamlet" and "Spring in Park Lane"—selected by popular vote as the best films of the year. The voters displayed a somewhat surprising catholicity of taste. But the really interesting thing about the affair was what these two stars had to say about the British film industry.

Sir Laurence said that the only hope for British films was that their producers should concentrate on quality. In other fields there was a tendency to try to sell by imitating what was believed to be American taste. He considered that in British film-production this would be a fatal mistake, but one unfortunately that had often been made.

Anna Neagle's Finance

Miss Neagle expressed the hope that concerted action would be taken to prevent the export of bad British films, because of their effect on the goodwill of the British industry, which, in her opinion, was not nearly so high as it should be. For this she put the blame largely on the heavy financial burdens the industry had to carry, and especially the entertainment tax. She pointed out that of the £1,700,000 earned by "Spring in Park Lane" in Britain this tax alone had taken more than three times the whole cost of the production. Surely a crushing load for any film to carry. And surely, to Miss Neagle's credit, a very serious sort of speech for a lady film-star.

SIGN OF THE SHIP

GOOD PUBLISHERS usually keep themselves in the background, while shoving forward their authors—their more successful authors, at any rate. But there are times . . . and recently the House of Longman has been celebrating a historic occasion. Nothing less than the 225th anniversary of the founding of the firm, still controlled by the same family, now in the seventh generation. Not many publishing houses can rival such a record.

The first Thomas Longman came up from Bristol in 1716, as an apprentice to one John Osborn, a stationer and bookseller. Thomas must have been a thrifty lad, for eight years later he bought a business left by a friend of Osborn's, named Taylor, at the signs of *The Ship* and *The Black Swan* in Paternoster Row. And *The Ship* has ever since remained the sign of Longman's.

—Miller

QUALITY *is only hope of British films, says award-winner Olivier.*

The firm, now Longmans, Green, & Co., gave a big reception to celebrate the anniversary. It was attended by most of the literary celebrities in the country, among them Mr. Harold Nicolson.

In conversation with one of the partners, Mr. Nicolson asked if they had published many best-sellers.

"Well," said the partner, "we published a dictionary by Dr. Samuel Johnson in 1746"—trying hard to look modest, no doubt.

Mr. Nicolson thought it a very impressive remark.

BEST BIKES

THE MAKING of cycles and motorcycles is one industry in which Britain still leads the world, or can at least make a strong claim to do so. Exports of these products in the first nine months of this year have amounted to £21,609,000, and it is hoped that by the end of the year they will have risen to £30,000,000. And this in spite of trade restrictions in several countries, which are seriously hampering the export trade—Holland especially.

The present Cycle and Motorcycle Show in London is the biggest and most varied ever held anywhere, and proves that British manufacturers are determined to hold on to their lead. The hundreds of machines displayed range from three-wheeled cars, which count in this country as motorcycles, down to the little scooters of 1¼ to 1½ hp, which are becoming more and more popular. And most useful little machines they are, attaining speeds of up to 40 miles an hour and doing 125 miles and more to the gallon.

There are a few very heavy, very fast motorcycles, such as the aptly named "Black Lightning", whose 10 hp twin cylinders will drive it along the road at 150 mph.—*P.O'D.*

READY TO GO TO WORK IN 2 SECONDS

EASE NEURITIC NEURALGIC PAIN

ASPIRIN

Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

BAYER

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets..........18c
24 tablets..........29c
100 tablets..........79c

Certificate of Pedigree

This is the mark of the rightful heir to the family title—Harris Tweed the fabric of world renown. Spun from virgin Scottish Wool, dyed and hand-woven, with the generation-to-generation skill of the Crofters of the Outer Hebrides.

HARRIS TWEED

★ Look for the mark on the cloth
★ Look for the label on the garment

Harris Tweed

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION LTD.

CHINESE ELM

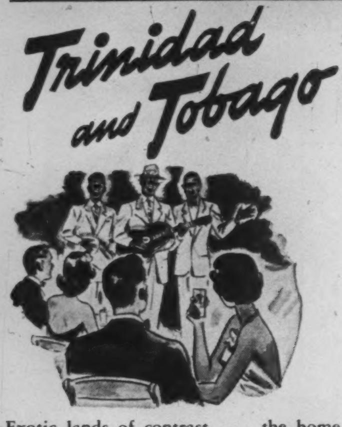
Reserve now for Ideal Autumn Planting!

Chinese Elm Hedge—12 inches to 20 inches high when shipped—will grow 2 feet the first year—25 plants for $2.98 — sufficient for 25 feet. Giant Exhibition Flowering Peonies in colours: red, white or pink—3 for $1.89.

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

A Letter from a Lady
The paper is noticed before the letter is read.
Cameo Stationery smart and stylish, Economical too.
In the box or by the quire. All styles and sizes.
CAMEO VELLUM
CAMEO Stationery
Styled by BARBER-ELLIS



Exotic lands of contrast . . . the home of rhythmic calypso. Hindu temples and Moslem mosques with the Union Jack as a backdrop. Here are sun-drenched beaches . . . varied sports . . . a rich golden climate.

Vacation in colorful Port of Spain. See nearby Tobago, the Robinson Crusoe Isle. Wide selection of hotels and guest houses. Easily reached by sea or air.

Write for color folder and full information to Trade Commissioner for Trinidad & Tobago, 37 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, or your TRAVEL AGENT.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Tourist Board Port of Spain Trinidad, B. W. I.

Also offices in New York and London

Advertising
and
Publication Printing
★
Saturday Night Press
Ad. 7361

U.S. affairs

HEADS TO ROLL

Most vigilant note-takers when the U.S. Navy Admirals and other armed services brass were tossing about top-secret strategical and tactical plans at the open sessions of the House Armed Services Committee were the reporters for *Tass*, the Soviet news agency. As the Gouzenko affair revealed, *Tass* correspondents are sometimes trained intelligence agents. Competent overseas observers have noted carefully that Moscow has not given this material out in the Soviet press.

The Congressional inquiry will resume in January when the new session of Congress convenes. The negative results of the first hearings, the disclosures of bad feeling and lack of cooperation between the U.S. fighting services may eventually have some good effects, in efforts to remedy the causes.

HIGHLY RESPECTED *General Omar Bradley amazed Washington by his bitterness against Navy "fancy Dans." One of these, Admiral Louis Denfeld, has since been dismissed.*

Apart from any hazards resulting from the open discussion of the nation's military plans, it may be good to have brought the inter-service bitterness and differences out into the open. Herbert Hoover expressed this view when he said:

"It must be a matter of regret for our country and the nations of Western Europe that differences of view on these questions have not been resolved within the walls of the military services. However, I suppose one of the requirements of maintaining freedom is the public washing of linen."

However, like Mr. Hoover, the country would prefer to see the armed services "settle down afterward to loyal cooperation and constructive action."

The controversy undoubtedly has harmed the reputations of some of the military leaders concerned. General Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been castigated for calling the Navy admirals "fancy Dans" and referring to them caustically as "self-appointed and aspiring martyrs." And this is a man for whom many Americans learned from the late Ernie Pyle to feel a regard almost approaching reverence.

Defence Secretary Johnson and Navy Secretary Matthews have been conferring earnestly with President Truman on how the differences can be reconciled.

The Navy Department bitterly resents the arbitrary reduction of functions by a two-to-one Air Force-Army vote in the Chiefs of Staff. The Army retorts that Navy men cannot understand land operations. The Air Force says that the navy is trying to horn in on strategic bombing with its super-carrier. The Navy impugns the value of the B-36 and questions the whole concept of atom-bombing Russian cities.

It fell to General Eisenhower, as so often, to strike a conciliatory note. But bitterness has already flared up anew, with rumors that Navy men who precipitated the row will be court-martialed, although the Committee Chairman, Carl Vinson, insisted that no reprisals should be taken.

As the columnist Ruark remarks, "It was a great fight, folks, but who won?" Mr. Truman's dismissal of Admiral Denfeld, Chief of Naval Operations, has given a partial answer.

TRUMAN'S CHALLENGE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is given credit for having diagnosed domestic as well as international problems accurately when he said at the laying of the UN Headquarters' cornerstone:

"The challenge of the twentieth century is the challenge of human relations, and not of impersonal natural forces. The real dangers confronting us today have their origins in outmoded habits of thought, in the inertia of human nature, and in preoccupation with supposed national interests to the detriment of the common good."

While the American Chief Executive's comment was aimed at international problems and was coupled with his indirect appeal to Russia to look again at the American plan for international atom-bomb control, it also strikes at the root of the nation's major domestic troubles. The steel and coal strikes and the row over armed forces unification are basically human relations problems.

While "Dr." Truman rates a score for a good, though perhaps over-simplified, diagnosis, the pressing question is: Can he come through with a cure, or at least a partial cure of home-grown and foreign ailments?

There has been a favorable U.S. reaction to Mr. Truman's twofold appeal: 1) For international control of weapons of war; and 2) for round-the-world respect for human rights and freedom of information.

The nation thinks well of his continued advocacy of the Baruch plan for atom control as "a good plan . . . that can work . . . the only plan yet developed to meet the technical requirements of control." The effort to outlaw atomic warfare will be continued by the Administration. Mr. Truman has re-dedicated the country to world peace and a better life for people everywhere.

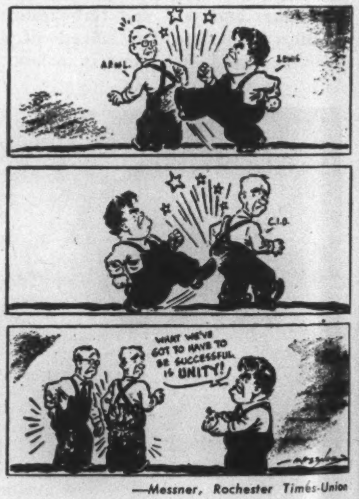
WHO WINS IN STRIKES?

SETTLEMENT of the steel and coal strikes is undoubtedly one problem that falls under Mr. Truman's heading of human relations. So far the White House has delayed intercession, hoping for a solution by the unions and management, under the pressure of public opinion. Now it is believed that the President will have to enter the dispute.

Settlement of the 44-day Missouri Pacific Railroad strike, and the 176-day Hawaiian dock strike during deliberations may help to create a favorable atmosphere. CIO steel workers have held firm, however, in their demands for company-financed insurance and pensions similar to those given John L. Lewis' miners. The companies are adamant that the employees should contribute to these. Eventual government seizure of the steel plants is envisioned as a solution if the strike does not end soon.

An appraisal of the Hawaii and Missouri Pacific strikes raises the question of who actually wins in these major walkouts affecting the national economy. The CIO Longshoremen wanted a 32-cent wage increase and they won 14 cents, the amount urged by the fact-finding board, plus 7 cents an hour due next March. Hawaii lost some 100 million dollars through the strike and dockworkers around 2½ millions in wages.

Missouri Pacific issues were largely settled by negotiation, but the strike cost 12 millions in wages, and 24 millions in business. The eventual cost of the strikes will be staggering.


A.F. of L.
LEWIS
C.I.O.
WHAT WE'VE GOT TO HAVE TO BE SUCCESSFUL IS UNITY!
Messner

—*Messner, Rochester Times-Union*

WHAT WE NEED IS COOPERATION

Steelworkers got unexpected support from the largest U.S. steel stockholder, James W. Girard, World War I ambassador to Germany. He accused the company of "disservice to the employees, the shareholders and the country" in failing to accept a presidential fact-finding board's recommendation of industry-financed insurance and pension benefits.

That puts the issue squarely into the human relations field, although Administration charges that Republicans started it all by giving Lewis pensions in return for GOP support, puts a political flavor in the controversy.

theatre

CRIME PAID OFF

INTRODUCING its fourth season, Hart House Theatre presented Dostoievsky's "Crime and Punishment." A cast of thirty-nine University of Toronto students responded to Robert Gill's inspired direction to give an amazing and unified production that surely would have satisfied even a critical commercial audience.

Hart House Theatre, under the control of a Board of Syndics responsible to the Governors of the University, is primarily for the students, both as actors and audience. Four major productions are presented a year, mostly from the world's classics. Only students are permitted to act in them: and, at first, the audience was predominantly a student one, interspersed with fond cast relatives.

This season, due to the past high standard of production excellence, about forty per cent of the audience is composed of "legitimate" theatregoers. "Crime and Punishment," running from Saturday to Saturday inclusive, was a sell-out. The theatre seats about 500.

Robert Gill made effective use, as he frequently does, of various stage levels in his three-room set.

JUNK VS GOOD

"A CRITICAL SURVEY of Playwriting Across Canada" was delivered last week in Toronto by Charles Rittenhouse of Montreal. The lecture was arranged by the Toronto and District Ass. of Teachers of Speech.

Nine years ago, Mr. Rittenhouse said, he was asked well in advance to speak on Canadian Drama. He was able to compile little information. Last week he gave an hour's lecture on the same subject. What is the interim story?

"For the first time in history, Canada has been able to produce playwrights in fair quantity whose work is talented and knowledgeable and able to command respect of critics and audiences," said Mr. Rittenhouse. "Moreover, new Canadian plays are beginning, after a long, long struggle, to be produced with profit, and some are being published."

Today there is in, of all places, the Department of National Health and Welfare, a list of nearly 400 plays by 285 Canadians. A lot is pure junk, according to Rittenhouse. "But a surprising amount is good." Three playwrites (Fridolin and Pierre Dagenais of Montreal and Robertson Davies, Peterborough) even made *Time* magazine if that is "a sign of theatrical excellence."

In time, perhaps two or three Canadians may make a living by writing for the Canadian theatre. At present, only Fridolin with his fabulously successful "Tit Coq" (200 performances in 1948) has ever made a fortune (reported $6,000 a week) out of a Canadian audience.

That other author-actor-producer, Pierre Dagenais, "lost his shirt on the production of his first play . . . but last Spring bounced back with a second which almost broke even." He is now working on a *genre* drama for winter presentation.

Robertson Davies "has made the greatest stir of late," said Rittenhouse. "Fortune My Foe" captured the Canadian play award in the 1949 Dominion Drama Festival; "Eros at Breakfast" in 1948 (and was invited to the 1949 Edinburgh Festival).

In a sweeping survey of Canadian drama Mr. Rittenhouse noted that there was Shirley Fowkes, Bridgewater, N.S., who won first prize ($500) and first honorable mention last year with two plays in a Cleveland, Ohio, competition: that in "most Montreal playwriting circles they are still concerned with the fate of pure young pioneer maids pursued by drunken half breeds . . . . and romantic elderly chiefs who appeal to Manitou and say 'Ugh' and 'Wah' "; that the three best Canadian verse dramatists live in Ottawa: that, in Toronto, the playwrights "lean mostly to radio and so far seem to have done little to enhance the legitimate drama," the exception being Morley Callaghan with "To Tell the Truth" (successfully produced last year) and "Going Home" (on New Play Society's 1950 list): that in the West "too many are writing . . . what has been termed the swamp drama."

As a writers of good drama, Rittenhouse also includes:

Montreal: Mada Gage Bolton, Janet McPhee, John Hoare whose "The Shoemakers of Syracuse" deserves "inclusion in any anthology of the ten best Canadian plays," Ernest Morin and André Audet. Ottawa: Munro McLennan, Geoffrey Evans, William Doyle and Joseph Schull whose "The Bridge" is the "best Canadian drama I have ever seen," said Mr. Rittenhouse. Toronto: Violette Cheeseman, John Coulter, Gerald Scott. London: Hilda Smith and William Digby. Alberta: Elsie Park Gowan, Professor Robert Orchard, Gwen Pharis Ringwood whose "Dark Harvest" is a Canadian text in high schools and university courses. Vancouver: George Palmer and Alexander Ramsay.

THAT SPANISH KIT

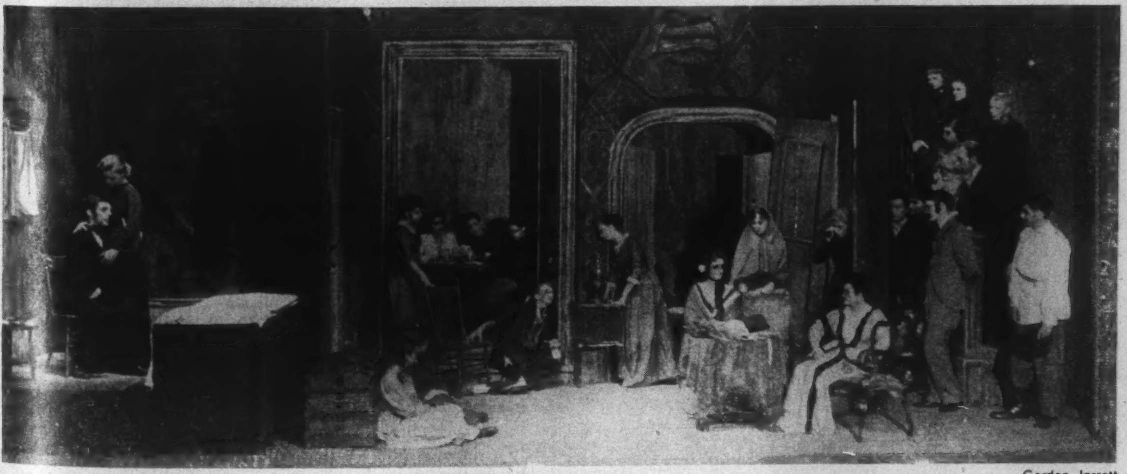
"THAT LADY" and Katharine Cornell are headed for Broadway. In Toronto for the second week in the theatre-life of a glamorous Spanish princess (previous week was in Buffalo), the play still needed bolstering.

It was beautifully staged by husband Guthrie McClinic but it was cold. Only a Katharine Cornell could infuse life and poignancy into the Ana de Mendoza of this still-in-the-writing-stage drama of Kate O'Brien's novel (called "For One Sweet Grape" in U.S.). And as always Cornell was triumphantly superb, especially in the last scenes of doom.

An excellent cast included Henry Daniell as King Philip, occasionally lured into histrionics by his jealousy role, and Torin Thatcher as Ana's lover whose clipped speech is almost too modern.

THE "CALL" BOARD

Nov. 7: University Alumnae Dramatic Club, Toronto, in "Autumn Crocus."
Nov. 10: London Little Theatre in "An Inspector Calls."
Nov. 12: Kitchener-Waterloo Little Theatre in "Night Must Fall."
Nov. 16: Players Club, UBC, in one-act plays.
Nov. 18: New Play Society, Toronto, in "The Inheritance" by Harry Boyle.
Nov. 22: St. Marys Little Theatre in "Arsenic and Old Lace."
Nov. 26: Hart House Theatre, Toronto, in "Fortune My Foe" by Robertson Davies.
Nov. 28: Woodstock Little Theatre in 'The Linden Tree."



—Gordon Jarrett

THE THREE ROOM *set of "Crime and Punishment", the Hart House Theatre student-production directed by Robert Gill.*

ROGER
& GALLET
Salute to Beauty

Sachet (Dry Perfume) in assorted fragrances.

Roger & Gallet Sachet does double duty! Their rare scents hint of excitement, love and beauty. You'll like it because it's lasting . . .

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY —
BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 85 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE

GRAND PIANOS
FOR RENT

Rent a beautiful Grand piano on our "Hire Purchase" system. Receiving 6 months credit if purchased.

Grands of such makes as Steinway — Mason & Hamlin—Gatler—Bechstine—etc.

We carry an assortment of new and modern pianos.

A convenient plan of purchase if desired.

WE RENT, TUNE, REPAIR AND REFINISH
ALL MAKES

PAUL HAHN & Co.
Phone KI. 3122 22 Bloor St. E., Toronto

Arthur Koestler

PROMISE
and
FULFILMENT
Palestine 1917-1949

A penetrating analysis of the world's newest state. 335 pages in three parts —"Background," "Close up" and "Perspective."

Author of Darkness at Noon, Thieves in the Night and other distinguished works.

$2.75
at your booksellers

Macmillan

Discriminating
Readers
ONLY . . .

Readers Union selections are made on quality, not popularity, of the writers concerned.

The Readers Union (the first English book club with a World-wide membership) can now accept a limited number of new members in Canada. If interested, please write for information.

READERS
UNION
224 Bloor Street West,
Toronto

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

FLORIDA AT ITS BEST

The Vinoy Park Hotel, largest and finest on Florida's beautiful Gulf Coast, offers superb advantages and luxurious comforts for your best Florida winter vacation. Faces Tampa Bay and Vinoy Park. Complete entertainment. All sports, recreations nearby. Beautiful new fresh water swimming pool. 375 rooms. American plan. References exchanged. Folder on request.

Season Opening
December 20

STERLING B. BOTTOME
Managing Director

Vinoy Park HOTEL
St Petersburg Florida

books

QUALITY MAINTAINED

TIME rolled around again this week to Canadian Book Week. Publishers' lists do not seem to have been quite so overflowing with Canadian books during 1949, but if the output has not been of quite the usual quantity at least it has been of that measure of good quality that has of recent years lifted Canadian books to a high level of literary excellence.

Of the five winners of Governor General's Literary Medals this year, two were repeaters. Hugh MacLennan, it will be remembered, won the Governor General's award for fiction for his "Two Solitudes", published in 1945. He won it again this year for his third novel, "The Precipice". This is the frank and well-thougn-out story of a Canadian woman from a small town who goes to live in a big American city and of her reactions and adjustment to that life. Although there has been considerable controversy among literary critics in Canada as to the merits of this book, there can be no doubt but that this is Mr. MacLennan's most mature piece of work to date and a book that puts him into the front rank of novelists.

IN THE creative non-fiction field the Maritime writer, Thomas H. Raddall, is also a repeater. Some years ago Mr. Raddall won the Governor General's medal for his collection of short stories, "The Pied Piper of Dipper Creek". This year he won it for the second time with his book about Halifax, "Warden of the North" in which he proves himself to be an able romantic historian.

Colonel C. P. Stacey won the academic non-fiction medal with his book, "The Canadian Army, 1939-1945". A. M. Klein of Montreal secured the Poetry award for "The Rocking Chair and Other Poems", a distinguished collection of verse.

Angeline Hango, of Montreal, captured the Leacock Medal for Humor with her first book, "Truthfully Yours", which also, by the way, tied for the Oxford-Crowell prize last year. This fresh and entertaining book concerns the life of a French Canadian family, in which the mother is the central figure. Roderick L. Haig-Brown, magistrate and juvenile judge at Campbell River, BC, and author of many outdoor books, received a citation as author of the best all-round book for boys and girls with his "Saltwater Summer".

BERTRAM BROOKER

Another author of juvenile books, Mabel Dunham, librarian of Kitchener, Ont., was named author of the Canadian Book of the Year for Children by the Canadian Association of Children's Libraries for her book, "Kristli's Trees". This year's winner of the annual Ryerson Fiction Award went to Dr. Philip Child of Toronto for his latest novel, "Mr. Ames Against Time", the story of an old man's struggle against almost desperate odds to save the life of a loved one. Dr. Child was co-winner in 1945 with Will Bird of this same award with his "Day of Wrath". Mr. Bird's latest novel, "The Passionate Pilgrim", a story of Nova Scotian frontier life, was a runner up in this year's Ryerson contest.

Among others in the fiction field are Morley Callaghan's novel, "The Varsity Story", which tells of the influence and position of the University of Toronto in Canadian life. The main characters in this book are ficticious but actual personalities from the present and past people its pages. "A Country Lover", by Helen Guiton, is a moving and idyllic story of a young French Canadian farm boy's search for beauty and the meaning of life.

HUGH MACLENNAN

"TALTREES," by Jessie McEwen, a former Torontonian, is a romantic novel built around the Canadian timber business. "Flaming Fur Lands", by Samuel Alexander White, is an exciting account of men and women battling against the stern climate and bleak wastes of Labrador and of the struggle between the Arctic Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company to gain power in the Barrens. "The Innocent Traveller", by Ethel Wilson, author of the highly successful "Hetty Dorval", is a series of delightful character studies in the life of Topaz Edgworth, who crossed the Atlantic to make a new home in Canada at the age of fifty.

Mazo de la Roche has given us, in her eleventh novel in the "Jalna" series, "Mary Wakefield", the story of the pretty governess who, in the "nineties" came to look after Philip Whiteoak's motherless children and fell in love with him. "Inherit the Night," by Alberta-born Robert Christie, is the story of an arch criminal in Central and South America. Isabelle Hughes has produced, in her second book, "Time in Ambush", a worthy successor to the "Serpent's Tooth."

HENRY KREISEL

"STORM BELOW," by Hugh Garner, is a most powerful novel of life in a Canadian corvette during a critical phase. It is not a war book but deals with the seaman's well-known superstition that it is bad luck to have a dead body aboard ship. "The Robber", by the distinguished artist-writer, Bertram Brooker, concerns Barabbas and other characters of the Gospels, their lives being chronicled against a background of the alleys and palaces of Jerusalem, the Jericho Road, the fortress of Machaerus, and the robbers' caves beyond Jordan.

Roderick L. Haig-Brown's, "On The Highest Hill", tells the life story of a man who measured his stature against the height of a mountain and felt confident until he had to make a final stand against his wilderness world. "Gina" by George Albert Glay, is the story of an amazing American girl, a sort of "Forever Amber", set in the Philippines, where Canadian-born Glay served with the U.S. Army. "The Grandmothers", by Kathleen Coburn, tells of the grandchildren of two grandmothers who came to Canada from Europe to make a new home. "High Towers", by Thomas B. Costain, gives us a slice of Canadian history, in the early days of New France, telling of the exploits of the famous brothers le Moyne at Longueuil.

Henry Kreisel, of Edmonton, records a moving story, in "The Rich Man", of a poor Toronto Jewish tailor who pretends to be rich when he visits his family in Vienna in order to impress them and of the complications that arise from this simple piece of duplicity. Marian Keith's "Yonder Shining Light" is a wholesome story of family life. "Three Ships West", by Harry Symons, is the fictionized story of Christopher Columbus's first and greatest voyage, to America, in 1492.

Arthur Mayse, of Toronto, had his first novel, "Perilous Passage", serialized in *The Saturday Evening Post.* It is a thrilling story of crime and adventure on the Pacific Coast. In similar vein, Frances Shelley Wees tells of an undercurrent of evil in a small country town in her most recent novel, "Under the Quiet Water", which was also serialized in an American magazine.

In the French language, Roger Lemelin's excellent first novel, "The Town Below," has been succeeded this year by "Les Plouffe", an entertaining story of a French family, and Jean Simard has published his second novel, "Hotel de la Reine".

In the realm of non-fiction we have Joy Tranter's "Link to the North", a well written and inspiring biography. "Sailor Remember", by William Pugsley of Montreal, is a successor to his "Saints, Devils and Ordinary Seamen", and is intended to round out the personal collection of pictures that every ex-naval rating managed to acquire.

Arthur Stringer's "Red Wine of Youth" is a frank and unvarnished story of Rupert Brooke, the English poetic hero of World War No. 1. Merrill Denison tells the story of the Massey Harris enterprises in his "Harvest Triumphant". Vincent Massey gives us a telling sermon on what we have to be proud of in his "On Being a Canadian". "Home from the Cold Wars", by Leslie Roberts, gives us the fruits of Mr. Robert's trip to Russia. In "The County Kerchief", Louis Blake Duff writes in macabre fashion about hanging.

HUGH GARNER

Hugh MacLennan's first non-fiction book is entitled "Cross Country" and in it Mr. MacLennan gives his thoughts about Canada and his views on certain aspects of American life as they affect Canadians: "One Thing and Another", by C. B. Pyper, is a collection of essays by this well-known Canadian newspaperman. Winnipeger Nancy Jones's first book, "For Goodness Sake", is the warm and humorously-written life of a minister's wife. Also from Winnipeg comes a small but intensely interesting book, "Eleven Men and a Scalpel", by Dr. John Hillman, who sets down his memoirs as a surgeon.

MORE recently still comes the absorbing and extremely well-written first book of another Winnipeg writer, now domiciled in the United States, Ruth Walker Harvey, whose "Curtain Time" tells of Winnipeg in the early days and of the old Walker Theatre which Mrs. Harvey's father built and of her own recollections of the theatrical great who played there. "Indian Summer", by Douglas Leechman, is a collection of sketches of Indians whom the author has known. "The Sod-busters", by Grant MacEwan, tells of the lives of old-timers in the Canadian West. Four of Robertson Davies' one-act plays are published in one volume, entitled "Eros at Breakfast".

COL. C. P. STACEY

Among children's books should be mentioned "A Story of Septimus", by Ruth Collins, all about a St. Bernard dog; "North to the Yukon", by Hubert Evans, a fictionized biography of the famous explorer, David Thompson; "Forest Ranger", by Jack Hambleton, which tells of the pilots and rangers of the Ontario Forestry Service; "Men of Valor", by Mabel Good, a record of the brave deeds of Canadians in World War II; "Across Canada", by Clare Bice, giving ten episodes in the lives of Canadian children from coast to coast; "The Field of Honor", by Archer Wallace, a collection of stories for boys; "Golden North", by Marie McPhedran, a young boy's adventures on a prospecting trip in the north.

There have also been a few reissues during 1949, among them Franklin McDowell's "The Champlain Road", a former Governor General award winner; Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town"; Laura Goodman Salverson's "The Viking Heart" and "The Confessions of an Immigrant's Daughter"; and a new edition of "The Honourable Company", by Douglas Mackay.—*K.S.*

HELEN GUITON

These labels mean ..

Londonderry
by SAMUELSOHN

Parkley
TAILORED BY
SAMUELSOHN

that a master craftsman has affixed his signature to the finest in men's apparel. LONDONDERRY and PARKLEY garments are designed by Samuelsohn for men who appreciate the finest in quality, design and tailoring.

Samuelsohn Limited
makers of fine clothing
MONTREAL

NOT "how many" BUT "how fine".......

Karl Rix S1)

Good Friends Deserve

GOOD BOOKS

Friend, family or associate will be delighted with a gift membership in The Reprint Society of Canada, publishers of Echo Books.

Monthly selections are chosen from the world's finest writing, and have been enjoyed by thousands of Canadians for over two years. Bound in matched editions with colourful buckram covers and leather labels stamped in gold, Echo Books are printed on quality paper in clear print.

A membership in the Reprint Society makes an ideal Christmas Gift.

When you give a membership in our Society, you give memorable books. The cost is only $1.50 per book. There are no fees of any kind, postage is included and we augment your gift with a *free* book from our wide range of titles.

THESE ARE TYPICAL REPRINT SOCIETY SELECTIONS:

Sunshine Sketches—Leacock
Samuel Pepys—Bryant
The Fountain—Morgan
Brown Waters—Blake
My Early Life—Churchill
Bernard Shaw—Pearson
Greenmantle—Buchan
Heart of the Matter—Greene

Your gift of membership means a consistent and worthwhile reminder of good will and affection.

Write today for full details and free examination book—absolutely no obligation to join.

THE REPRINT SOCIETY OF CANADA
1040 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
CITY .... *PROV.* ....

Please send details and free examination book. No obligation.

(SN1.)

"It is good to know that one can obtain a very nice edition of numerous books which came out a few years or decades ago and which are still as readable as ever." *Saturday Night*, Sept. 4/48.

What to do till the snow comes . . .

for a bad case of ski fever there's no treatment like the right clothes . . . action-cut suits and separates mixed with gay accessories and followed by after-ski casuals, flattering as the fire light. You'll find those stem turns easy to take with a prescription from the Ski Shop, Fashion Floor, The Third.

Simpson's

Tune to Simpson's broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony "POP" Concerts every Friday evening over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC

films

IN SOFT FOCUS

IT WAS in 1856 that Gustave Flaubert was called before the courts of France on a charge of violating decency and morals in the writing of "Madame Bovary."

And now, almost a century after Flaubert's vindication, the screen still feels it necessary to frame the French classic in the original trial, in order to sneak the story past the censors. Poor Hollywood, forever committed to hanging its clothes — and such clothes!—on the hickory limb, without going near the water.

The prologue, however, serves the purpose of launching the screen Flaubert (James Mason) on a special plea for Madame Bovary. She was, he points out, a woman compelled by society to live beyond her means, both materially and emotionally; a state to which she brought a ruthless capacity for extending her means at society's expense.

It is easy to believe that this is indeed the way Emma Bovary was seen by Flaubert, who built her ruthlessness to such a scale that he was able to create profound tragedy without evoking compassion. His Emma was indifferent to her child and contemptuous of her husband. Her lovers were an escape into self-exaltation, and when one escape failed she was always ready to take another. She was so completely without any sense of compunction that her lack of it was almost a state of innocence—she might have been born blind and deaf to ordinary human recognitions. Yet as Flaubert created her, she was so vividly and burningly alive that she was able to leave her mark on literature for a century to come.

A Man's Woman

But Emma Bovary is a man's woman and the screen, to a large extent, is a woman's medium. So it became necessary to modify Emma—to give her, among other things, a moment of anguish when she realizes that she has lost her child's love, and another moment when she turns in contrition and gentleness to Charles Bovary—the unhappy Charles who could never inspire Flaubert's Emma with anything but fierce unwavering contempt.

Thus it becomes essential to manipulate the character of Charles Bovary as well, and to give him at moments a dignity and value that Flaubert was always resolute in denying him. The terrible incident of Hippolyte and the club foot has been completely distorted for this purpose. And Charles Bovary emerges from the crisis with all the prestige of a man who is able to call his soul, however dull, his own.

The contours of the Flaubert world are still there and the background of small provincial life has been sharply studied and transcribed. But the human figures are blurred, as though everyone had shifted slightly at the moment the picture was being taken. Jennifer Jones is recognizably Madame Bovary, and you can tell Dr. Bovary and the cynical Rudolf by their position in the group. But where is the terrible clarity and power that made these people come alive from Flaubert's pages and kept them alive for a hundred years?

Actually Jennifer Jones gives a better performance here than she has ever given on the screen before. There are moments—particularly in the sequence at the ball, when she is able to convey Emma's own intoxicated, almost somnambulistic, participation in a dream-world finally realized. Most of the time, however, she appears hapless rather than ruthless, and thanks to the softening touch of the screen adaptation, she seems in the end scarcely more culpable than a kitten on its way to being drowned.

It is hard to think of any young actress capable of presenting all the astonishing depths and shallows of the Bovary temperament. It would be interesting though to watch Olivia de Havilland taking a try at it.

"THE WINSLOW BOY" presents something of a novelty for people interested in court-room trials. This is a dramatization of the famous Archer-Shee case, which began in England when a thirteen-year-old boy was expelled from Naval School on the ground that he had stolen a five-shilling postal note. The staff based its charges on circumstantial evidence and the boy was expelled without trial. His father, believing in his son's innocence, took the case to the Admiralty and when that failed, placed it in the hands of Sir Edward Carson. The boy was eventually vindicated but not until Sir Edward had forced the case clear into the House of Commons.

It was a situation beautifully made for the dramatist's hand, since it linked, with perfect cogency, the obscure and the majestic, the reputation and future of a small boy and the whole splendid ordering of British law and justice. Eventually it became a play, of which "The Winslow Boy" is the screen version.

Most of the drama, it must be admitted, lies outside the theatre, in the realm of abstract justice. The story is told in rather staid painstaking terms, but the idea behind it—the inalienable claim of the individual to justice, however young the individual and however small the claim — is a curiously stirring one, and the theme is always moving, even when the film seems, as it occasionally does, to be standing still. Sir Cedric Hardwicke plays the father with dry persuasiveness, and Robert Donat, in the Sir Edward Carson role, supplies the film's few dynamic moments. The picture is worth seeing, though more perhaps for what it has to imply than for what it has to tell.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—MGM

MARRIAGE FEAST: *Van Heflin, Jennifer Jones in "Madame Bovary."*

•

■ John Adaskin's popular radio-contest, "Opportunity Knocks", has begun again. Broadcast from Montreal, the program is open to anyone with sufficient talent to make the grade. The grand prize is a 13-week CBC network engagement. (Dominion Network—Mondays at 8:30 pm EST.)

Greatest creator
of national
income

In pulp and paper, Canada stands first in world trade. Her newsprint production alone furnishes three of every five newspaper pages in the world. Pulp and paper, the largest creator of exports and national income, is the backbone of all Canadian commerce.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY of CANADA

118 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-109

SHRUBS

FOR FALL PLANTING

Hydrangea arborescens

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

		EACH
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS	2-3 ft.	$ .90
" P. G.	2-3 ft.	1.00
LILACS FRENCH HYBRID in named varieties	2-3 ft.	2.50
VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE	3-4 ft.	.80
GOLDEN " "	18-24 ins.	1.10
BRIDAL WREATH	3-4 ft.	.75
FORSYTHIA	2-3 ft.	.70
SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER	18-24 ins.	.70

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

NURSERIES:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

SALES STATIONS:
1870 Yonge St. (at Chaplin Cres.) Toronto
1186 Bay St. (at Bloor St.) Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

Services are held here under ideal conditions
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired

A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST, TORONTO
HYland 5915 PRIVATE PARKING HYland 4938

people

A Farmer's Life

■ Ontario's Onion King, former Premier **Mitchell Hepburn,** 53, plans to turn his 1,100-acre farm near St. Thomas into a catt'e ranch and experiment with raising western cattle in the east. He's convinced cattle can be raised there just as well as in the west. While Ontario Liberals sigh for the glorious days when "Mitch" was their leader, Farmer Hepburn says "No more politics for me." He doesn't in the least object to being called a cowboy but he draws the line at wearing the hat Gene Autry presented him with recently.

—Globe-Telegram

NO POLITICS, *no ten-gallon hat.*

■ The **Duke of Windsor** may not know it but he's got a prize sheep. A ram from his Alberta ranch at High River last month won the Hampshire class championship at the Calgary Stock Show and Sale. The Duke is at present touring Italy.

What They Are Saying

■ **Dr. William A. Blatz,** the University of Toronto's child-study expert, said it would be better for some children to study music instead of the three R's: "When you're down in the dumps, you don't sit in a corner and recite the multiplication tables."

■ **Dr. Watson Kirkconnell,** President of Acadia University, predicted war by 1955: "The flames of war that have now swept China will almost certainly engulf Europe and America by 1955, aided by a resolute nucleus of traitors in our midst."

Prime Minister **St. Laurent** did not envisage war for at least five years: " . . . for the duration of this Parliament there is no thought at the present time that there need be any care about war, real or apprehended."

■ Premier **Smallwood** of Newfoundland warns the rest of Canada that his province is out "to take the tourist business, just as soon as we learn how to do it."

THE MITCHELL Lullaby
BED LAMP —RADIO

A perfect bed-reading light . . . a superb radio . . . the Mitchell Lullaby comes in Walnut or Ivory finish . . . $39.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

soft lights . . and SWEET MUSIC!

The MITCHELL Lumitone
TABLE LAMP—RADIO

A beautiful lamp . . . a fine-toned radio . . . for use throughout the home or office . . . the Mitchell Lumitone with 50-, 100-, 150-watt, 3-way switch gives abundant glareless light. Just $49.50 at Mitchell Dealers everywhere in Canada.

Write Dept. S5 for FREE descriptive folder.

MITCHELL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST
TORONTO KI. 1293
GOLD MEDALIST
DIPLOMIST

music

—Camera Press

TRAVELER: *Benjamin Britten.*

MARCH OF TRIUMPH

CLOSE ON THE HEELS of the CBC Opera Company's performance of his opera "Peter Grimes", came Benjamin Britten himself, with his partner in concert, the tenor Peter Pears. They gave three recitals in Canada, at Ottawa (Oct. 31), Toronto (Nov. 1) and Montreal (Nov. 3). They also gave a one-hour radio performance on Nov. 2 of Britten's cantata "Saint Nicolas". Scheduled for this week (Nov. 9) is a radio-recital similar to their personal appearances which will be piped through the CBC.

Their six-weeks' tour of the North American continent began with a recital at New York City's Town Hall on Oct. 23, and was followed by an appearance at Princeton University, Oct. 29. The college appearance follows an expressed preference by the artists for colleges and schools over concert halls and bowls in the interest of preserving the charming intimacy which characterizes their joint-efforts. Other stops: Yale, Swarthmore College, Lehigh University, Michigan State Teachers' College, the University of Illinois and the University of Southern California. After an appearance in Detroit under the auspices of the Pro Musica, they will close their tour with three major orchestral appearances with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra with which they will appear at Los Angeles and Pasadena with Britten conducting and Pears as soloist. If the reception of the duo elsewhere matches their Canadian triumph, it seems easy to predict that North America will be part of their international tour for a long time to come.

OPIATE

ONE MORE STICK to beat the dog of Western "decadence" has been taken up by Germany's Communist-controlled newspaper *Neues Deutschland.* It is American be-bop.

"It is lamentable that this jazz-screeching which has nothing to do with music, is poisoning our youth" said an editorial written as sharply as a Dizzy Gillespie riff. It claimed that American jazz is being imported into the country by the "evil, calculating forces behind the Marshall Plan to deaden the minds of the masses". In short, the paper viewed it in the same light thrown on Japan's introduction of opium into China.

Not so highly distrusted by the German people, however: 900 young Germans packed Berlin's stuffy Taberna Academica for a bop-session sponsored by an organization called the "Hot Club of Berlin".

They paid 4.50 west marks for the privilege whether they stood or sat throughout the midnight-to-sunup session. Dawn found German hepcats pleading to an exhausted band for more and more and still more.

Two victims of the "poisoning" were reporters from Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin who were among the dozen or so Communists sent to study the dose. The process took over an hour but party reserve finally broke down during a sizzling rendition of "Screaming Boogie". Both removed neckties. By the time the band was well into "C-Jam Blues" they were sunk: their heads were wagging, their feet tapping and their eyes glassy from the hypnotic hysteria engendered by bop.

Footnote: hardshelled bebopophobes may feel the Soviet's denunciation causing an answering throb in their own ears.

Elegant

IS THE WORD FOR

Chrysler..

Luxurious riding comfort, superb driving ease, more than ordinary room with rich styling and convenient appointments—truly, ELEGANT *is* the word for Chrysler!

Wherever you drive this beautiful automobile, your pride of ownership will grow when you hear that tribute to your discrimination—

"I See You Drive A Chrysler"

DRIVE SMOOTHLY—EFFORTLESSLY WITH FLUID DRIVE AND "PRESTO-MATIC" TRANSMISSION

—standard equipment on Chrysler ROYAL models. Minimizes gear shifting.

—standard equipment on Chrysler WINDSOR models. Lets you drive without shifting gears.

You get more in a
Westinghouse
5 HEATS WITH THE
NEW COROX
SURFACE UNITS
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW MEDIUM
LOW
SIMMER

BIG CAPACITY IN COMPACT SPACE!

It's no mere makeshift "apartment model" —this modern, compact Westinghouse A-4-M Range! It's a full-size, high-speed automatic electric range with *two* extra large and *two* regular size surface units, and all *Corox*. Full capacity True-Temp Oven provides complete cooking facilities, even for the really *big* family.

See it at your Westinghouse dealer's. Price is only $230.00. *Prices subject to change*

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA
938M715

FOUR COROX SURFACE UNITS Fast, Clean, Efficient Five-Heat Switches.

LARGEST SURFACE CAPACITY of any Four-Unit Range in Canada.

AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL keeps oven temperature where you set it.

LARGE CAPACITY OVEN Completely insulated with Fibreglass

—Gerry Lemay

BULLETS: *just a stray dog turned daily newspaper columnist.*

A DOG'S LIFE

BULLETS, a little pup of "very confused ancestry", is a dog with a purpose. His mission: to try and get a Sherbrooke, Que., by-law amended so that stray canines, impounded by the local dogcatcher, can be "adopted" by the public.

Under existing statutes stray dogs that are picked up on the streets or private property are taken to the pound, and if not claimed by their owners within forty-eight hours are destroyed.

Spotted in the municipal dog pound by an enterprising Sherbrooke *Daily Record* reporter, Bullets (then a miserable-looking, nameless pooch) was rescued a few hours before he was to be shot. Hence the name. His "adoption" had been possible since, unlike a score of other dogs in the small and dirty cage, he had been surrendered by his former owner who did not want to pay the necessary two dollars for a licence.

Managing Editor Doug Amaron, who knows how to play a good story, ordered two pictures: one of Bullets, now clean and well-fed, squatting amidst the telephones and typewriters in the editorial department; the other of three dogs, scheduled to be executed the next day. The first, blown up to three-column size, he ran under the heading "Saved From Firing Squad". The following day, on an equally prominent spot, he ran the second shot.

"These three dogs, with a dozen or more of their mates", the caption read, "have met the fate reserved for Sherbrooke canines whose owners refuse to buy licences for them."

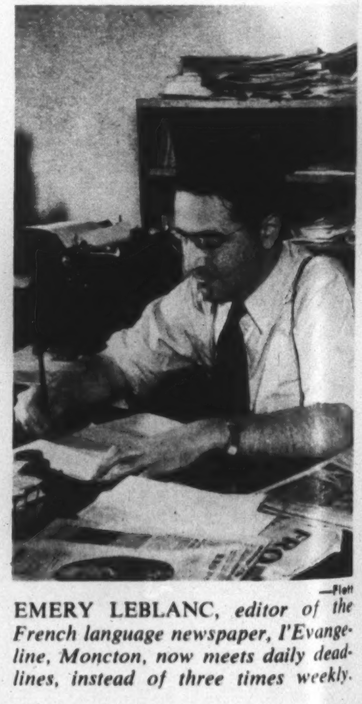
Amaron's complaint was not directed so much against the dog-impounding order as against (1) persons who refused to buy licences, (2) the method of destruction—shooting, and (3) a city by-law which makes it impossible for anyone except the owner or his representative to claim a dog at the pound.

The *Daily Record* proposed an amendment to the by-law which would give owners 48 hours to claim their dogs, then give the dogs another 24 or 48 hours of grace during which time anyone wanting a dog would be allowed to choose one from the pound by paying the pound fee and the licence.

The newspaper would also like to revive the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Eastern Townships. If dogs must be destroyed, gas rather than shooting is recommended.

Along with the photos, the *Daily Record* ran a featured column, "A Dog's Life", written by staffer Bob Perry and bylined A. Pup. Within a week, Sherbrooke's stray dogs had become the centre of attraction, proving what good editors had known for a long time: nothing like a good dog story for a human interest feature.

By week's end the *Record* had good news for its readers. First, a home has been found for Bullets on a farm near Knowlton. Secondly, His Worship, Mayor Trudeau, along with "several others who hold high posts in the city government", promised that "something is going to be done about the by-law."



—Plott

EMERY LEBLANC, *editor of the French language newspaper, l'Evangeline, Moncton, now meets daily deadlines, instead of three times weekly.*

saturday night poll

That $5 Radio Licence Fee

by Gordon McCaffrey

A. D. DUNTON, chairman of the CBC board of governors, told the Royal Commission on Arts and Science that unless the licence fee on receiving sets is increased to $5, the CBC will not be able to maintain its present standards and meet present commitments.

Dunton said that $4 of the increased fee would be used to enable the CBC to carry out its present program. The remaining $1 from each radio owner, amounting to about $1,000,000 a year, would be available to increase the CBC's coverage and make improvements.

Then as a result of a storm of protest in the House of Commons, the Government decided there would be no increase. Any CBC operating deficits in the future will be voted by Parliament from the consolidated revenue fund, thus becoming a charge on the taxpayers.

To find out what some radio owners were thinking about the proposal, SATURDAY NIGHT asked 200 subscribers (all of whom own radios, and presumably listen to them) how they would like to pay for their radio listening. The poll included Canadians, men and women, from St. John's to Victoria. They were asked to answer Yes or No to each question, and to add any comments they might wish to make.

Here are our questions, their answers, and some of the comments they volunteered:

Question one: Do you favor a radio owner's fee in support of national radio?

Of those who answered:
52 per cent said Yes,
48 per cent said No.

They also said:

"A radio licence fee paid by the radio owner makes him feel he can let the CBC know what he wants in the way of radio programs."

"I would like to see everybody owning a radio paying the $2.50 fee, not only those who happen to be at home or on a list. If this were done, it would provide ample funds for top-notch radio programs without any other means of support."

"I've had a radio for ten years and only bought one licence."

"The programs have deteriorated . . . and are not worth the $2.50 we are now paying."

Question two: Do you favor the doubling of the annual licence fee from $2.50 to $5.00?

Of those who answered:
23 per cent said Yes,
76 per cent said No,
1 per cent gave no reply.

They also said:

"Definitely No".

"The Government should not be in the radio business or any other competitive business . . . but certain of the CBC programs such as dramatized Canadian history, education programs and the promotion of Canadian talent should be sponsored over the private stations at public expense."

"I think the fee might be increased to $4.00 and subsidies be given for further expansion if necessary."

"I find it difficult to give an unqualified Yes or No. SATURDAY NIGHT articles on the CBC have confused the issue."

Question three: Instead of a fee, would you favor Government subsidies from public taxation to provide for further expansion?

Of those who answered:
48 per cent said Yes.
50 per cent said No.
2 per cent made no reply.

They also said:

"Within limits".

"Definitely opposed. I'm against subsidies for anything."

"I feel that a national radio should be maintained, but the main cost should be borne by the users, not by general taxation."

"Yes . . . but take the subsidy from liquor profits."

Question four: Would you favor more commercial advertising over the CBC to provide revenue for such expansion?

Of those who answered,
37 per cent said Yes,
60 per cent said No,
3 per cent made no reply.

They also said:

"At least 50 per cent of the revenue could come from advertising."

"I am in favor of any move which will eliminate radio advertising."

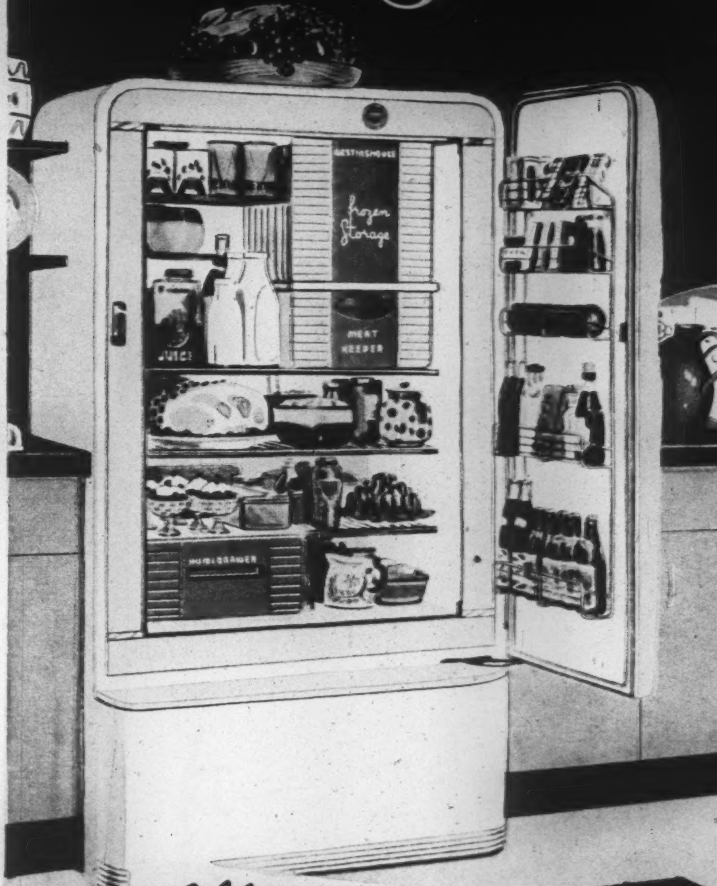
"It is time for the CBC octopus to pull in its tentacles and allow more leeway to privately-owned stations. It is time . . . for a privately-owned, commercial network which will give the majority of Canadians the type of radio entertainment they want."

"Emphatically 'No'. The Government can buy time on private stations for educational or propaganda purposes."

"Radio advertising is both a nuisance and a menace."

"You can't get something for nothing . . . In order to have top artists and better programs, what do we care about a few commercials?"

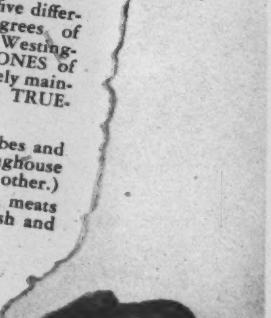
You get more, THAN EVER in the NEW
Westinghouse



All 5 ZONES OF COLD
AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED

Because all perishable foods fall into five different groups requiring different degrees of temperature or humidity . . . your new Westinghouse Refrigerator provides FIVE ZONES of COLD . . . all automatically and accurately maintained by the exclusive Westinghouse TRUE-TEMP Cold Control:

1 Colder Cold for frozen foods, ice-cubes and frozen desserts. (Compare Westinghouse Super Freezer temperature with any other.)
2 Meat-keeping Cold for fresh poultry, meats and fish. Keeps up to 15 pounds fresh and juicy for a week.
3 Dairy Cold for milk, cream and beverages. Maintains correct dairy temperature. Ample space for the tallest bottles.
4 Constant Cold for general shelf storage keeps foods at steady, safe temperature.
5 Moist Cold for fresh fruits and vegetables, in the "ring" free glass-topped Humidrawer. Holds a quarter bushel.



See your Westinghouse Dealer now about delivery . . . as demand still exceeds supply.

934M705

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO. LIMITED - HAMILTON, CANADA

YOURS
FOR THE
Asking!
LOCATION OF AGENTS
AIDS TO SMALL BUSINESS
MANUFACTURING UNDER LICENSE
PLANT SITES
SPECIAL REPORTS
MARKET DATA
MANITOBA

In Manitoba, Canada's Central Province, the Department of Industry and Commerce maintains a complete consulting and advisory service to all manufacturers considering expansion. Market research statistics . . . continuing inventories of plant sites . . . lists of manufacturers suitable for contract or license arrangements . . . available sales agents . . . ***all yours for the asking!***

The latest economic survey "Manitoba—and the Western Market" presents details on the extensive and wealthy market comprising Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Rockies.

For a free copy, write on your business letterhead to Department 140.

25-49

MANITOBA
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA CANADA

STUDY AT HOME
FOR A DEGREE!

With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng.). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS .29,

WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

NOTES FOR HUNTERS

AUTUMN is here again, and as in past seasons, large numbers of Canadian and American hunters are returning to their favorite localities to stalk the deer and the bear and to wait patiently in blinds for flights of geese and ducks. All along Canadian forest trails, from now till the end of November, the sound of rifle and shotgun will put the nation's wild life on the run.

The Province of Ontario is a virtual paradise for the hunter. Within its boundaries are 49,300 square miles of waterways and outside of Southern Ontario, the greater part of the remainder is wooded. The whole provides a magnificent natural game preserve, which annually attracts a large portion of those who hunt in Canada.

Access to Ontario's far flung hunting areas is made easy by the network of railway lines that lead into them. One can detrain anywhere near the boundaries of Algonquin Park and be assured of a bag limit of deer, bear, rabbit, and other game. Further north, the northern transcontinental line provides a number of convenient jumping off points into that vast area that extends northward to James Bay. The many rivers flowing down to the bay provide an easy means of transportation to any section of the territory.

The Essential Check

All hunters intending to go into the woods for game or bird should check with the Ontario Fish and Game Department and learn of the game laws applicable to the territory they have selected.

The hunting season for deer varies according to the district. North of Cochrane along the CNR line the season has already opened. It began on Oct. 1 and will extend to Nov. 25. South of that line and as far south as Westree, the season opened on Oct. 15 and carries through to Nov. 25. North of the French and Mattawaska rivers and south to Westree the dates are Nov. 1 to 25. At Parry Sound, Muskoka and certain counties of Southern Ontario the season runs from Nov. 14 to 23.

This year the Ontario hunter must forego his dream of bagging a moose. For the first time, the Provincial Government has declared a closed season on the lordly animal. However, wild life officers are hoping that the ban, which is applicable during the 1949-50 season, will bring back the moose in sufficient numbers to permit an open season in 1951.

A large number of goose shooters are expected to head for the James Bay region this season since reports indicate that flights of geese are more numerous there than in other years. Prospects for duck shooting are also good as large numbers of the birds have been reported throughout the province. Lake Nipissing, the Georgian Bay country, and the Lake of the Woods region are good duck territories and for many hunters they are perennial favorites. For duck and geese the over-all season in the northern district runs from Sept. 17 to Nov. 10. In the southern district, with some minor exceptions, the season is Oct. 15 to Dec. 5.

A Partridge Cycle

Hunters of partridge should experience little difficulty in acquiring their bag limit, for, this year throughout the province, the birds are reported to be more plentiful than they have been for many years. In fact, the experts believe that the partridge in Ontario has reached another cycle peak. The over-all season for shooting the birds extends from October 8 to November 25 with shorter seasons in some areas.

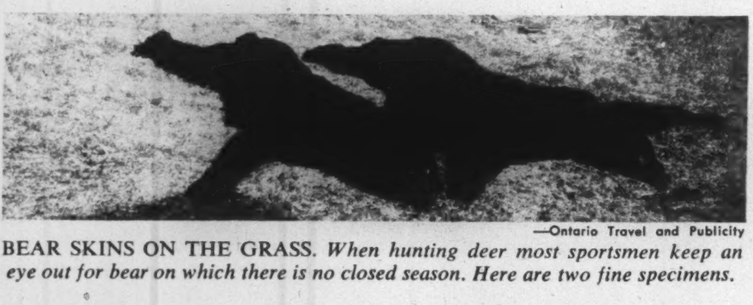
While stalking deer, most hunters will be keeping an eye peeled for bear. Bear can be found in all of the province's hunting areas and may be taken any time.

Wild life officers continue to stress the need for discretion in shooting. There are two reasons for this. One is safety. They advise the hunter to be sure before he shoots, pointing out that while a disturbance in the underbrush may indicate the presence of a deer or bear, it also could mean the presence of another hunter. Wearing brightly colored clothes is additional insurance against mistaken identity.

The Use Of Discretion

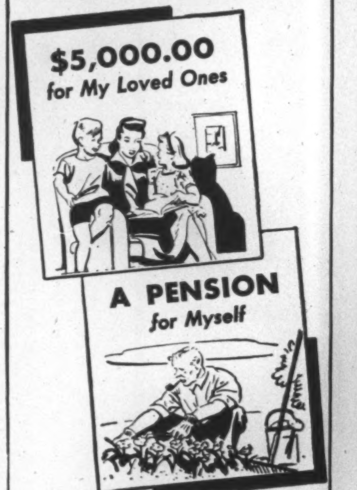
The need for conservation is the second reason behind the game officers' plea for discretion. If the game areas of Ontario and the rest of Canada are to be preserved for coming generations, wasteful destruction of wild life cannot be permitted. They point out that to be a good hunter, one need not take his limit. To take more than you need, say the officers, will in the long run, rob another hunter of a thrill that is rightfully his.

■ A new departure in Canadian airline fares providing a reduced rate for family travel on certain specified days of the week has become effective on the domestic and trans-border routes of Trans-Canada Air Lines, according to A. C. McKim, Vice President, Traffic.



—Ontario Travel and Publicity

BEAR SKINS ON THE GRASS. *When hunting deer most sportsmen keep an eye out for bear on which there is no closed season. Here are two fine specimens.*



"I'VE PLANNED MY FUTURE"

FOR MY DEPENDENTS

$5,000.00 CASH
or $25.00 a month for over 21 years

FOR MYSELF

If I live to retire
$25.00 a month for life
OR A SUBSTANTIAL CASH AMOUNT

YES, I've taken out one of the new "Dominion Security" Policies. It is one of Dominion Life's most popular plans.

IF YOU WANT THE MOST LIFE INSURANCE BENEFIT FOR THE LEAST OUTLAY

write for further particulars of the Dominion Security Policy.

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY
Since 1889
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
488

NAUSEA caused by travel motion, relieved with
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Used successfully for nearly half a century on LAND and SEA.
THE WORLD OVER
23

medicine

VITAMIN-A BOMB

FOR CENTURIES an Arctic tradition has been that the liver of a polar bear is poisonous to man and beast. No Eskimo will eat it: the taboo is so strong that they will not eat from a pot that, even by accident, has contained it. Dogs will refuse it and Arctic birds will peck away every other part of a polar bear's carcass, leaving the liver untouched.

Seeking scientific confirmation of the tradition, Dr. Kaare Rodahl of the Institute of Physiology and the Norwegian Polar Institute of Oslo made two trips to the northern tip of Greenland, then conducted experiments in a prolonged laboratory session. He had many difficulties in finding anyone who had ever touched the stuff; it seems that authentic witnesses are as scarce on this subject as they are for the Indian rope trick. However, at a recent visit to the University of Toronto he told how his researches uncovered a startling fact: the liver *is* poisonous and it is so because it contains a huge amount of Vitamin A.

—Miller

POLAR BEAR: *too many vitamins.*

The only authentic account of its effect on humans comes from journals kept by early Arctic explorers. One of these describes the results of eating a ragoût prepared from the heart, liver and kidneys of a bear. The nineteen men involved all considered the dish "well-tasting" but within a few hours every man jack of them was violently ill. They complained of "severe boring hammering headaches", such as they had never known before, accompanied in some cases with nausea. Even when these effects had passed away, peeling of the skin, akin to the occasional result of scarlet fever, took place in over half the group.

Dr. Rodahl brought back a supply of polar-bear livers and fed small amounts to laboratory rats and they promptly keeled over. When they were fed liver from which the oil had been extracted however, there were no effects. He then proved that it was the high concentration of Vitamin A in the oil which was responsible. There is enough of it in the average bear's liver to supply a grown man for a full year.

F. S. KUMPF

J. E. FROWDE SEAGRAM

GEORGE A. DOBBIE

A. S. UPTON

Mr. Ford S. Kumpf, President, The Dominion Life Assurance Company, of Waterloo, resigned at a Meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday, October 21st, after being associated with the Company for over fifty years. A director since 1909, Mr. Kumpf was appointed Managing Director in 1919. He was made Vice-President in 1924 and President in 1929. He will continue to serve on the Board of Directors.

Succeeding Mr. Kumpf as President, Vice-President J. E. Frowde Seagram has been associated with the Company since 1937 when he became a director. He was made Vice-President in 1946.

Elected to Chairman of the Board, Vice-President George A. Dobbie, of Galt, has been associated with the Company since 1919 when he became a Director. He has served as Vice-President since 1929.

Mr. A. S. Upton, who has been associated with the Company for twenty-two years and has been Managing Director since 1945, was appointed Vice-President.

The above resignation and appointments are effective December 1st, 1949.

*

THE PARTICULAR CIRCLE OF CONNOISSEURS

PUNCH
A PLEASURE TO SMOKE
PUNCH
A PLEASURE TO SMOKE
PUNCH CIGARS

"PANETELA"

Also "Perfectos" and "Lilies"

"TO REMOVE CELLOPHANE SIMPLY LIFT END OF CIGAR BAND, AND PULL."

Build Your Security
With the New Issue of
CANADA SAVINGS BONDS
Imperial Bank OF CANADA
BONDS NOW ON SALE
197-8

Keystone

BRUSHES AND TOILETWARE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Every inch a man's brush. Made with the finest natural bristles or Nylon. Your choice of ebony, satinwood, rosewood, cocobolo or clear or coloured plastic backs. Made with all the skill and knowledge acquired in fifty years of fine brush making.

STEVENS-HEPNER CO. LIMITED · PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO · TORONTO · WINNIPEG

sports

SUICIDAL NIMRODS

THIS is the season of the year when deer, ducks, and hunters fall by the dozen, all neatly plugged with lead. The middle of the intersection of Peel and St. Catherine Streets, in Montreal, is a safer place to be than the average woodland glade.

If hunting is going to become a safe sport, and it had better become one before the hunting population wipes itself out (two killed, two wounded on the first day of Southern Ontario's duck-hunting season), certain safety rules will have to gain in public favor. But there is no point in listing such rules by the dozen; people simply cannot remember them at all.

Ninety per cent of casualties among the eager Nimrods could be avoided through the simple expedient of never loading a gun until its use is imminent, then keeping the safety catch on until the trigger is pulled, and then unloading it immediately if nothing else to shoot at is in sight. Adherence to this rule would render unnecessary the familiar strictures against carrying loaded weapons in cars and moving boats.

—Miller

THREE DOWN *and one to go.*

The second most important rule is that hunter and gun should never go over, through, or up any obstacle together. Put the gun over the fence and on the ground, then climb the fence.

Third, gun and gunner should never be loaded at the same time. Leave the bottle or gun at home.

Fourth, from some good textbook on Natural History, learn the subtle anatomical differences between a Man and, say a Moose. Moreover, keep in mind that these differences, striking though they are, may not be evident in poor light, at a distance, or through dense underbrush.

Lastly, "a gun is always loaded." In truth: if not always, then a good deal more often than it has any right to be.

FANS, TAKE COVER!

NOT all sporting accidents happen to the participants. Not even the fatal ones. In Cleveland, a mother and child were killed when a racing aeroplane

ORDER BY MAIL
for Christmas
"HICKORY SMOKED TURKEYS" by Shopsy

DELIVERED FOR YOU ANYWHERE IN CANADA EXPRESS PREPAID

It's a magnificent, thrilling gift . . . a choice, plump, juicy, tender-eating Shopsy "North Country" Smoked Turkey, cooked to a rare golden-brown perfection over pungent hickory embers. Each one luxuriously Christmas wrapped and packed . . . smoked to your personal order! Just send us your gift list . . . and relax! A special greeting card will announce in advance that your gift is coming. Each smoked turkey ready to eat hot or cold, weighs 8 to 18 lbs., the cooked equivalent to an uncooked bird almost twice that size. *Guaranteed Delivery*

Variations in weight of 1 lb. or more will be either refunded or billed to you.

$1.50 per lb.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO SHOPSY

I enclose my gift list ☐ and cheque for $.................. Please send to each name one Shopsy Hickory-Smoked Turkey with my greetings enclosed. And please send me one, too ☐.

NAME...
ADDRESS...
CITY.......................... ....

SHOPSY'S—295 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

It's neat, it's quick
it's feather-light,
Makes all your shaving sheer delight!

PHILIPS
ROTARY
ELECTRIC RAZOR

PHILIPS
PHILISHAVE

BIG ALL-ROUND SHAVING HEAD
★NO TUG...
★NO PULL...
★NO SCRATCH!
AT PHILIPS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

missed a turn but did not miss their home. During the Grand Prix in Czechoslovakia this Fall, three drivers went at the business wholesale, killing seven spectators and injuring twenty-five. In Toronto, a fatality resulted when a race-horse bolted through the fence. It was not the jockey who was killed, either.

These are isolated incidents but they do not take into account the large number of baseball fans who are hit each year by foul balls and home runs, the hockey enthusiasts whose faces interfere with high sticks and flying pucks, or the wrestling ring-siders who have heavy men fall on their laps.

COUNTING CHICKENS

IF—or, as Calgarians say, when—the Calgary Stampeders win the Western football championship, Toronto can expect another invasion by western fans for the Grey Cup finals. The only question left to be settled is how this year's "Stampede Special" can be made bigger, brighter and better than the massed descent of Calgarians on Toronto last year.

There will be special trains; that much is certain. Last year's train carried 250 people, but this year at least twice that many are expected to travel east. There will also be horses, Indians, chuckwagons and all the paraphernalia of the West.

For everyone travelling on the special, cowboy dress will be compulsory. The special train (or trains) will have baggage cars fitted out with dancing floors and canteens, and a dance orchestra will be provided.

Last year's safari was planned, practically from scratch, in nine days. This year, at the risk of counting chickens too soon, the temporary three-man organizing committee is getting the groundwork laid so that final arrangements can be made once (or should it be after?) the Western championship has been decided.

TAKE IT, OR LEAVE IT

DURING a soccer game in London, England, this Fall, a soccer ball was kicked into the crowd. A nimble spectator corralled it and kept it. He was charged with theft, convicted, and fined.

From this, a Canadian would judge that the unwritten law regarding a ball in the stands in soccer must be similar to the law in Canadian rugby and American football: you throw it back.

Baseballs, on the other hand, are traditionally the property of the ticket-buying retriever, although ushers will try to repossess them in return for a free pass.

Hockey seems to stand somewhere in between, with a nice distinction being made between amateur and professional, important and unimportant games.

AGING HOPEFULS

JOE LOUIS, Max Baer, and even Jack Dempsey have all recently threatened to make comebacks.

The last fighter to win the heavyweight title when he was over 30 was Jess Willard. Earlier, Bob Fitzsimmons won it at 35.

Louis is 35. Baer, 40. Dempsey, 54.

Forsyth — Canada's leading Stylists

Look at your Forsyth Shirt. Note the hundreds of tiny stitches sewn with patient care.

Those hundreds of tiny, precision-spaced stitches are responsible for the ever-smooth front that never wrinkles, gapes or bulges, the smart, strongly sewn "Taper-curved" collars, the fray-resisting cuffs, the master seams that never rip or ravel.

This is the Seamstress with touch so fine,
Who makes the stitches superfine
That make Forsyth beyond compare
In workmanship and lasting wear!

Yes, Forsyth style leadership in men's wear consists of many things to make you proud to wear a Forsyth Shirt . . . fine tailoring . . . color-fast, shrink-tested fabrics . . . generous cutting . . . advanced designing . . . *and custom quality in every garment.*

CANADA'S LEADING STYLISTS

The "Men's Wear" Oscar was awarded to John Forsyth Limited by Men's Wear dealers all over Canada for "the best creative styling job in the men's furnishing field".

Forsyth

The Guaranteed Forsyth Shirt

JOHN FORSYTH LIMITED, Kitchener, Ontario

"No One Ever Regretted Buying Quality" REG'D

SHIRTS • SPORTSWEAR • PAJAMAS • SHORTS • TIES • SCARVES • HANDKERCHIEFS

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT your AGENT OR BROKER as you would your doctor or lawyer

34 King Street East
TORONTO

STRAWBERRY GUAVA

Delicious, Sweet and Spicy

This is a luscious tropical fruit which makes a useful as well as a charming and beautiful house plant. It bears both flowers and fruit at the same time. The flowers are pure white and delightfully fragrant. The fruit is about the size of a walnut, of a beautiful reddish color, and of delicious, sweet and spicy flavor. Fine for eating out of hand, and unsurpassed for making jelly. These plants are usually grown from seed and begin to bloom and bear fruit while quite small. **(Pkt. 25¢) (3 Pkts. 50¢) Postpaid.**

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT

Plans • Layout
Copy • Art
Photography
Production
Mailing

7 SERVICES in ONE

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS
ADelaide 7361, Toronto

intermission

Supper With Antonio

by Mona Gould

IT WAS twilight in Taxco, Mexico. We were sitting on the overhanging balcony of Pacho's Bar . . . . where everyone goes. The Borda church across the little square with its twin pink towers was right out of a fairyland for children. The bells began to ring with that odd "un-ringing" sort of clang which is peculiar to the church bells in Mexico. There is no echoing. Just the chopping clang as of iron on iron, and it is over. And yet, once heard, forever they will waken nostalgia in you.

We had just been through Los Castillos, the house of silver. We had seen the virgin metal as it came raw from the Sierras. We had followed it from the drawing board of a master designer with hands as delicate as a Dali, through all the intricate stages of creation, until there emerged heraldic pins and rings, great chunky bracelets, chic and shining. All fashioned lovingly by hand as it must have been three hundred years ago. I say lovingly, because to see one of the craftsmen bending above his work, cutting, polishing, pressing the designs into the wine colored sealing wax, gave you the feeling that each worker put something of himself into the silver, so that the thing became more valuable and full of meaning because so many lives touched it.

AND NOW it was evening. We were drinking a stirrup-cup. It was time to push on to Mexico City, pick up our mail at the Canadian Consulate and start the long journey down the Pan American. The Tequila Limonade was stingingly right. The twilight was pinker than the Borda church. Our charming host Antonio Castillo was saying in his gentle Spanish-English:

"Leesen, Mona and Graham. Just stay tonight and have a leetle supper with Antonio and Salvador. Lucy will make a real French omelet. Then I will go down into Mexico City with you in the morning."

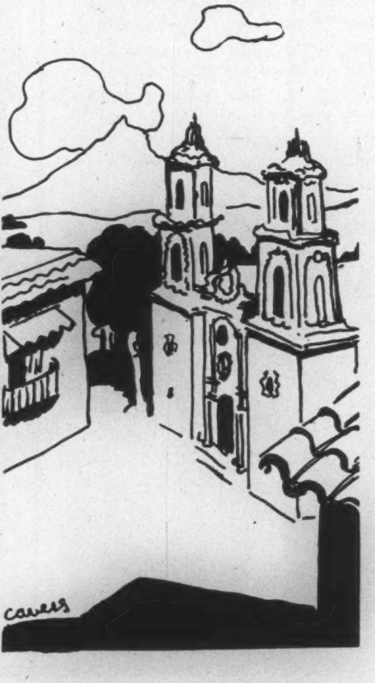
Lucy was Lucy del Marle. Nineteen years old. A Parisian sculptress, the delicious gay wit of the French and the looks of a little Viking. She was doing a head of Antonio in the dark red Mexican clay. It was a strong handsome thing, but Lucy despaired of getting what she wanted.

"He is so *black!*" she would say, pointing straight at Antonio and meaning his hair the color of jet, his olive skin and shining black eyes.

"I cannot get the black look, and that is not so good." But it was good.

And so we stayed. The five of us walked up the steep cobbled narrow streets, Antonio, his cousin Salvador, Lucy and Graham and me. We sang a little because the night was soft with a drift of rain—warm rain—and the scent of flowers. It was good to be walking in ancient Taxco in the dark past the little adobe houses, the wrought iron gates and the sleeping dogs.

In Antonio's garden a little light burned at the Virgin's shrine. There were white flowers floating in a flat bowl at her feet. The little house sat high above the street. It had the traditional high wall topped with wicked-looking broken glass.



Antonio has six or seven houses, but the one we were in is as charming as any. The shining rosy tiles of the floor, with the cool white and grey serape rugs—the little half moon white plaster fireplace with the delicate Chinese figures above—the painting of Antonio's "oncle," with the face of a Spanish grandee, narrow, ascetic, with a fine curving beard and hands like an angel.

The wide deep inviting couches with the hand-loomed Mexican pink slip covers. The heavy massive Spanish type chairs with the leather sling seats and the great bronzed nailheads. The Puebla pottery, blue and brown, and the modern silver from Los Castillos.

Lucy went into the tiny kitchen to shoo Antonio's little maid out of the way and take over for the "real French omelet." Antonio made the tequila cocktails with lime, not too sweet, no? No!

All over the room were vast pottery jars brilliant with flame-colored flowers, much like our Glads.

What did we eat? It would be impossible to remember. There was the real French omelet, of course, and several Mexican dishes, all good. The dear little tortillas, looking like bits of grey blotting paper, but delicious, once you have been seduced by the spirit of Mexican corn.

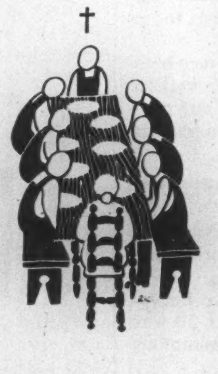
AFTERWARD there was much talk . . . good talk! We all had friends in common now back in Canada. It was most happy. Sometime late in the evening we mentioned the Corridos, the little traditional songs we had loved so much in Monterey. Antonio and Salvador slipped out the door and came back with guitars.

How can I tell you how it was to sit there listening to their songs? Mexicans sing and joy pours out of them like sunlight. They smile. Their teeth are beautiful in their dark faces. And their voices are full of love. Not love in the cinema sense of the word, but love in the sense of the evening, the goodness of life, of comradeship, of the beauty which is Mexico. It all comes out.

There were little songs that told stories. Much like the Calypsos. Juan Charrasqueado (Johnnie Scarface) and Madrid, favorites all over the country and heard in every little bar and cantina.

The evening went quickly. Everyone sang. When it was late Antonio decided that we must stay the night in his house while he and Salvador went down the hill to the house of Antonio's mother. There was a little moment, at the last, when French and Spanish and Canadian languages all strove valiantly to express what was in the heart of each.

SALVADOR interpreted for all. He rose softly from his chair and began to sing sweetly and hauntingly a little ancient sacred-sounding tune. He sang as he walked slowly down the length of the room still watching us over one shoulder . . . still smiling, just a little. He pushed open the gate and singing, disappeared into the dark garden.

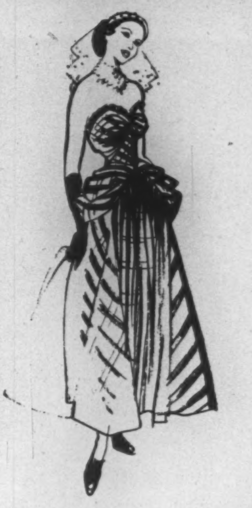


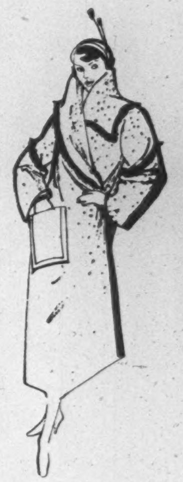
"That is La Benediccion" said Antonio quietly. "Sleep well, mis amigos. I will come for you at eight o'clock in the morning, and we will go down into Mexico together."

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

British Ballet and Fashions



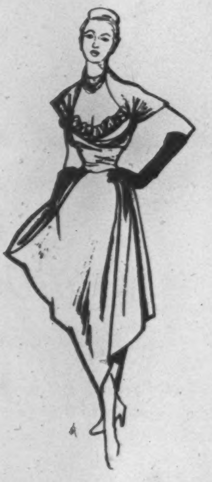


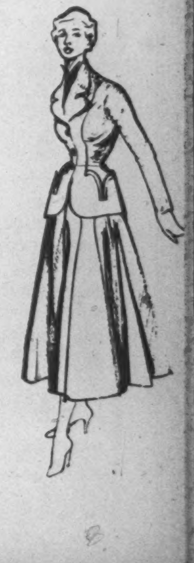
AFTER UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPHS in New York, the Sadlers' Wells Company will come to Canada. Canadian premiere takes place in Toronto Nov. 24, when the gala opening night will be sponsored by the Toronto Women's Press Club. Montreal balletomanes will see them later. For their American and Canadian tour, the ballerinas of this distinguished British Company have been provided with off-stage wardrobes by Britain's top designers. Some of the clothes are shown on this page. Idea of linking British art with British commerce was conceived by the Editor of *The Ambassador,* Britain's export journal for fashions and textiles.

The sketches, reading from top of page: Cinnamon, black striped taffeta, by Worth . . . Donegal tweed coat with wool fringe, by Digby Morton . . . Grey and pink reversible satin cocktail dress, by Bianca Mosca . . . Elephant grey woollen suit, by Victor Stiebel.

The photographs: Margot Fonteyn (upper right), ballerina, wears gown of stiff black brocaded satin. Three-tiered skirt is cut shorter in front. By Bianca Mosca. . . . Moira Shearer (right), one of the world's greatest dancers, dons a coat of heavy green wool. It has a full belted back, a wide collar which is pulled round the head. By Mattli. . . . Some of the Corps de Ballet (below) at rest during rehearsals on the stage of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Story on page 49





—Ray Munro, Vancouver—Dave Bonner, Winnipeg—Trevor-Deutsch, Montreal.

"DUTCH TREAT" *on Saturday night for two Vancouver steadies.*

AN AFTERWARDS *snack in Winnipeg: a school dance in Montreal.*

School Dating is Expensive — But Heck!

by Margaret E. Ness

"THE MAIN reason for the high cost of teen-age dating is that the girls are too demanding," says one Vancouver youth.

He goes on to elaborate that a walk in the park, dancing at the community centre, eating at a corner soda fountain and transportation by bus is a boy's idea of a perfect evening but "with the girls nowadays it's different. They like to visit the high priced supper clubs."

This holds good in Montreal, too. Saturday night dances at the Ritz Carlton Hotel are well attended by the teen-crowd. But at $3.00 a couple plus tax, it's often the boy's or girl's parents who foot the bills, for as many as three couples on a party. And Toronto manages Casa Loma or the Palace Pier at $2.00 a couple.

But what does a normal week's dating amount to in cold hard cash?

The Vancouver swain was "taken" for $15.75 in one week's runaround, which he is quick to explain is actually not too much for a boy of today. "He's not considered a spendthrift," he says, "if he spends up to $12.00 a week on his girl."

His expenses were:

Gas for the car	$7.50
Tickets for a show	1.20
Food, including dinner in Chinatown	4.05
Tickets for two dances	3.00
Grand Total	15.75

A student President in Edmonton agrees with the Vancouver lad about the cost of a week's dating (between $10 and $15, he says) but he disagrees about the attitude of the girls. Says the Edmonton President: "A girl usually keeps costs down to a minimum, partly out of consideration and partly because she knows she must to go out again."

At the other extreme is Quebec City where one High School student claims that "dating is not as popular in this city as it is in the larger cities. We have few 'steadies.' We seldom take girls to movies but we are quite keen about dances."

Naturally the various cities, and even residential districts within those cities, vary as to the number of dates that constitute a week's program. St. John, NB, and Saskatoon both flatly state that dating is done on Friday and Saturday nights, with just the occasional special event cutting in on the week night studies. This is probably the more or less general rule in most cities. Of course "steadies" do date more frequently.

Even a Saturday night date, practically mandatory, is no longer a simple thing of a movie and back to the girl's home for refreshments. A Victoria student sums up his Saturday night date as "an early drive-in show, a rather large lunch and then Teens. Of course another lunch, or maybe only a coke, comes before heading for home." Such an evening sets him back $4.20. Vancouver settles for "first a show, then something to eat, and later on a dance—not too complex a night at all. After the dance we like to eat somewhere that's different. We often visit Chinatown."

A bright spot on the boys' dating horizon is evidently "Twirp Season". A St. John lad explains this as a period when "the women are requested to pay. During this time (two weeks in the Fall) the girls take complete control financially. They supply transportation and are responsible for all finances on dates. Some of the girls who don't get asked out much certainly appreciate Twirp Season." Evidently schools in other cities have this sort of extended Sadie Hawkins Day, too. It cropped up two of three times.

Do the girls pay out cash otherwise on dates? What about good old Dutch Treat? It's quite acceptable—if the girls will "go for" it.

Typical of the matter-of-fact attitude of the youth of today is a Montreal dater who explains that, when his funds run out, he divulges this fact to his girl. "Often," he says, "she volunteers to go Dutch with me." But most girls do not carry consideration to the point of Dutch-dating. "I'd rather stay home than do that," confided one Winnipeg girl. "It's too hard on the pride."

Halifax boys don't like to go "Dutch". They'd rather listen to the radio in the girl's home.

A Toronto lad says that sharing expenses has almost disappeared. "A fellow would be blacklisted if he asked a girl out on a Dutch Treat." But he modifies the sweeping statement by saying that Dutch is possible if the two are going "steady". From Hamilton, Ont., comes further confirmation. "A couple going steady usually splits any expensive nights ($5.00) they have."

60 Cent Snacks

A Saturday date revolves around a movie or an informal dance. The cost of the movie-evening naturally varies with the admission charge but includes candy for in-the-show nibbling and a real snack afterwards. Toronto tallies a typical movie date at $2.05, allowing 60 cents for the late snack. Montreal says a minimum of $1.50. Probably, over a year, the Saturday movie sets the squirer back around $3.00 a night.

"Sure it's expensive but what else can you do?" shrug Winnipeg seventeen-year-olds. They admit it sometimes takes considerable penny-pinching to cover a movie and dancing in the same night. But it's often done. One lad, newly in love, confessed he had stopped smoking temporarily for the cause. Hardest hit, of course, are the boys who are trying to make an impression. That runs into packing as many places as possible into an evening and that runs away with money.

Informal dances at the school or at some teen-age Club are well within the weekly budget and many couples take advantage of these. As a Hamilton Student President says: "Ordinary informal dances are 30 cents a person which is not expensive. One dollar and fifty cents should see an escort through the evening—admission 60 cents, streetcar fare 25 cents, and 50-75 cents for a snack afterwards." Moncton school dances (informal) are 30 cents per couple, with 50 cents the usual admission to other organized clubs.

In Quebec City there are about four regular school dances in the year. "A boy bringing a girl pays 50 cents and pays a dime for a coke. Refreshments are free so the dance costs him 60 cents. With bus fare and perhaps something to eat at the soda fountain afterwards, the most he would spend would be $1.50."

These school and club dances should be the natural rallying places for the teen-agers. Especially as they are easy on the slim pocketbook. In many cases this does not prove to be the case. Winnipeg's teen canteens—admission 10 cents—report a falling off in patronage within the last two years. "Most of the kids go there only when there is nothing else to do," confirms one girl whose datebook is a closely packed one.

However, if expenses have to be kept down, school dances and clubs are the answer. Or perhaps the girl is. A Hamilton Student President says: "Dating can be divided into two classes—those girls who attend high school and those who don't. The latter usually are not too keen about high school dances, with the result that their escorts take them somewhere else—always more expensive."

If it were just movie and party dates, the average Canadian boy could make out fairly well in regulating his weekly budget. Most boys earn around $4.00 a week working part-time in groceterias, departmental stores and delivering parcels. Even if this has to cover snacks at the school cafeteria during school hours as well as the dates, four dollars is not too high a figure for the average student to spend.

It is the formal dance—or dances—that make the inroad. As a Toronto Student President laments: "A formal dance will mean about two or three weeks of skimping for most boys."

Tickets to the dance range in the neighborhood of $2.00, depending on the orchestra hired. Canada isn't unanimous on the corsage question, however. The Victoria Student President feels that the occasion warrants one. But from Winnipeg comes the report that the teen-age social life is rarely formal, which "eliminates corsages". Where corsages are part of the dance expenses, right from Moncton to Victoria, the average amount paid is around $2.50. This is decidedly lower than in Eastern U.S. high schools where a recent survey showed that a $7.00 orchid was the rule in seven out of ten cases.

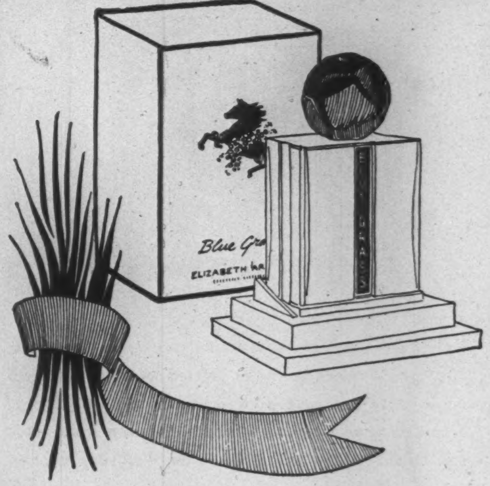
In Halifax there are fewer opportunities for "big" nights, such as night clubs, etc. But Halifax comes up with figures for a formal dance that are as high, or higher than others. Tickets $3.00 a couple, $3.00 for corsage, $3.00 at one of the late open eating spots and taxi fare.

The Money Goes

After the dance the "dream date" needs some sustenance and how much that depletes the pocketbook depends entirely on the girl. Some are content with a restaurant snack from 75 cents to $2.00; others, as in Victoria, are inclined to go on to elaborate places "for Chinese food at about $3.00."

Modern teen-age dating is indeed expensive but the bebop youngsters themselves seem to be the least concerned. Wiener roasts and bicycle jaunts have short lived popularity, and the teen-agers revert to the money-consuming schedule of movies, dancing and roller-skating. Only the more unsophisticated crowd are content with the pushed-back rugs, the hot dogs and the coke of a house party.

The week's allowance or the week's hard earned money goes quickly. But as one Vancouver swain says: "I've got a week ahead of me with no dough. What a hairy outlook! But I think I'll ask her for a date next weekend. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Come on, baby, you must, you must."



Elizabeth Arden

Blue Grass a breath of Spring for Christmas

Elizabeth Arden's incomparable Blue Grass Perfume brings an aura of Springtime at Christmas that is cherished anew each day. No gift can be more enchanting to a lovely lady. Blue Grass is world renowned . . . always distinctive.

Blue Grass Perfume . . . 2.00 to 72.00

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
X602 And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD.
DAY & NIGHT WEAR
VIYELLA HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

Make your own TARTAN Housecoat, Bathrobe, Dress or Suit of 'Viyella' FLANNEL

Do your own dressmaking with Viyella—the lightweight English Flannel in authentic Scottish Tartans. They will tailor better, look better and last longer and wash and wash and wash without shrinking

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
LUX TESTED

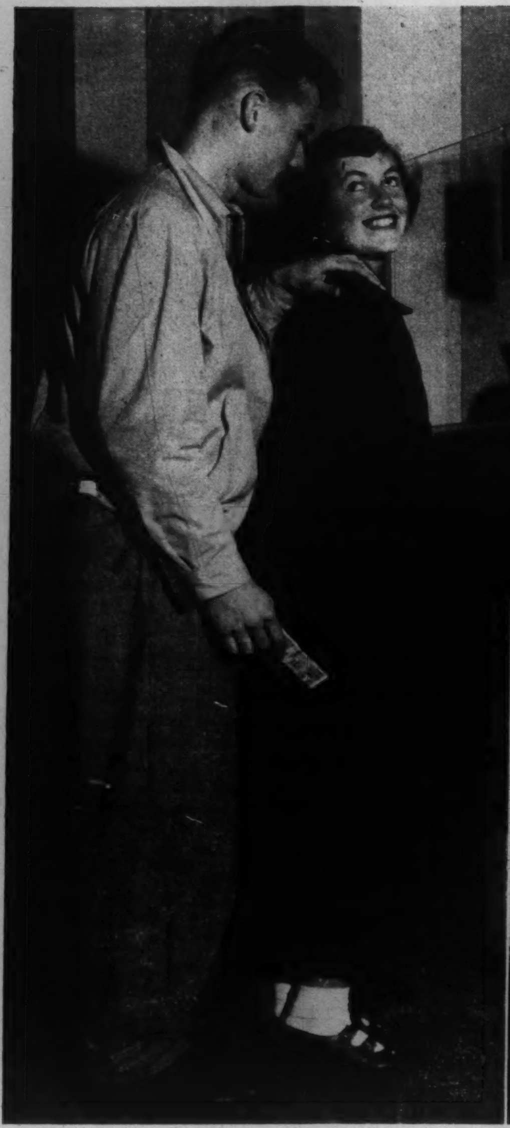
36" and 54" wide. Sold at all leading stores.
Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

NEW
MONT ROSA
EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
STRAWBERRY

Fruits from seed the first year: easily grown. Bush form, about one foot high. No runners. Hardy perennial. Bears abundantly from early summer till killing frost. Has an intense luscious flavor and aroma like that of wild strawberry; rich and juicy. Neat compact bushy growth makes it highly ornamental as well as valuable in vegetable, fruit or flower garden, borders etc. A showy pot plant too. Though smaller than commercial strawberries Mont Rosa is the largest fruiting of any variety we know from seed, surpassing the popular solemacher and similar types. Its unique bush form and exquisite flavor place it in a class by itself for every home garden. Seed supply is limited. Order early. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT



"DUTCH TREAT" *on Saturday night for two Vancouver steadies.*

—Ray Munro, Vancouver—Dave Bonner, Winnipeg—Trevor-Deutsch, Montreal.

AN AFTERWARDS *snack in Winnipeg: a school dance in Montreal.*

School Dating is Expensive — But Heck!

by Margaret E. Ness

"THE MAIN reason for the high cost of teen-age dating is that the girls are too demanding," says one Vancouver youth.

He goes on to elaborate that a walk in the park, dancing at the community centre, eating at a corner soda fountain and transportation by bus is a boy's idea of a perfect evening but "with the girls nowadays it's different. They like to visit the high priced supper clubs."

This holds good in Montreal, too. Saturday night dances at the Ritz Carlton Hotel are well attended by the teen-crowd. But at $3.00 a couple plus tax, it's often the boy's or girl's parents who foot the bills, for as many as three couples on a party. And Toronto manages Casa Loma or the Palace Pier at $2.00 a couple.

But what does a normal week's dating amount to in cold hard cash?

The Vancouver swain was "taken" for $15.75 in one week's runaround, which he is quick to explain is actually not too much for a boy of today. "He's not considered a spendthrift," he says, "if he spends up to $12.00 a week on his girl."

His expenses were:

Gas for the car	$7.50
Tickets for a show	1.20
Food, including dinner in Chinatown	4.05
Tickets for two dances	3.00
Grand Total	15.75

A student President in Edmonton agrees with the Vancouver lad about the cost of a week's dating (between $10 and $15, he says) but he disagrees about the attitude of the girls. Says the Edmonton President: "A girl usually keeps costs down to a minimum, partly out of consideration and partly because she knows she must to go out again."

At the other extreme is Quebec City where one High School student claims that "dating is not as popular in this city as it is in the larger cities. We have few 'steadies.' We seldom take girls to movies but we are quite keen about dances."

Naturally the various cities, and even residential districts within those cities, vary as to the number of dates that constitute a week's program. St. John, NB, and Saskatoon both flatly state that dating is done on Friday and Saturday nights, with just the occasional special event cutting in on the week night studies. This is probably the more or less general rule in most cities. Of course "steadies" do date more frequently.

Even a Saturday night date, practically mandatory, is no longer a simple thing of a movie and back to the girl's home for refreshments. A Victoria student sums up his Saturday night date as "an early drive-in show, a rather large lunch and then Teens. Of course another lunch, or maybe only a coke, comes before heading for home." Such an evening sets him back $4.20. Vancouver settles for "first a show, then something to eat, and later on a dance—not too complex a night at all. After the dance we like to eat somewhere that's different. We often visit Chinatown."

A bright spot on the boys' dating horizon is evidently "Twirp Season". A St. John lad explains this as a period when "the women are requested to pay. During this time (two weeks in the Fall) the girls take complete control financially. They supply transportation and are responsible for all finances on dates. Some of the girls who don't get asked out much certainly appreciate Twirp Season." Evidently schools in other cities have this sort of extended Sadie Hawkins Day, too. It cropped up two of three times.

Do the girls pay out cash otherwise on dates? What about good old Dutch Treat? It's quite acceptable—if the girls will "go for" it.

Typical of the matter-of-fact attitude of the youth of today is a Montreal dater who explains that, when his funds run out, he divulges this fact to his girl. "Often," he says, "she volunteers to go Dutch with me." But most girls do not carry consideration to the point of Dutch-dating. "I'd rather stay home than do that," confided one Winnipeg girl. "It's too hard on the pride."

Halifax boys don't like to go "Dutch". They'd rather listen to the radio in the girl's home.

A Toronto lad says that sharing expenses has almost disappeared. "A fellow would be blacklisted if he asked a girl out on a Dutch Treat." But he modifies the sweeping statement by saying that Dutch is possible if the two are going "steady". From Hamilton, Ont., comes further confirmation. "A couple going steady usually splits any expensive nights ($5.00) they have."

60 Cent Snacks

A Saturday date revolves around a movie or an informal dance. The cost of the movie-evening naturally varies with the admission charge but includes candy for in-the-show nibbling and a real snack afterwards. Toronto tallies a typical movie date at $2.05, allowing 60 cents for the late snack. Montreal says a minimum of $1.50. Probably, over a year, the Saturday movie sets the squirer back around $3.00 a night.

"Sure it's expensive but what else can you do?" shrug Winnipeg seventeen-year-olds. They admit it sometimes takes considerable penny-pinching to cover a movie and dancing in the same night. But it's often done. One lad, newly in love, confessed he had stopped smoking temporarily for the cause. Hardest hit, of course, are the boys who are trying to make an impression. That runs into packing as many places as possible into an evening and that runs away with money.

Informal dances at the school or at some teen-age Club are well within the weekly budget and many couples take advantage of these. As a Hamilton Student President says: "Ordinary informal dances are 30 cents a person which is not expensive. One dollar and fifty cents should see an escort through the evening—admission 60 cents, streetcar fare 25 cents, and 50-75 cents for a snack afterwards." Moncton school dances (informal) are 30 cents per couple, with 50 cents the usual admission to other organized clubs.

In Quebec City there are about four regular school dances in the year. "A boy bringing a girl pays 50 cents and pays a dime for a coke. Refreshments are free so the dance costs him 60 cents. With bus fare and perhaps something to eat at the soda fountain afterwards, the most he would spend would be $1.50."

These school and club dances should be the natural rallying places for the teen-agers. Especially as they are easy on the slim pocketbook. In many cases this does not prove to be the case. Winnipeg's teen canteens—admission 10 cents—report a falling off in patronage within the last two years. "Most of the kids go there only when there is nothing else to do," confirms one girl whose datebook is a closely packed one.

However, if expenses have to be kept down, school dances and clubs are the answer. Or perhaps the girl is. A Hamilton Student President says: "Dating can be divided into two classes—those girls who attend high school and those who don't. The latter usually are not too keen about high school dances, with the result that their escorts take them somewhere else—always more expensive."

If it were just movie and party dates, the average Canadian boy could make out fairly well in regulating his weekly budget. Most boys earn around $4.00 a week working part-time in groceterias, departmental stores and delivering parcels. Even if this has to cover snacks at the school cafeteria during school hours as well as the dates, four dollars is not too high a figure for the average student to spend.

It is the formal dance—or dances—that make the inroad. As a Toronto Student President laments: "A formal dance will mean about two or three weeks of skimping for most boys."

Tickets to the dance range in the neighborhood of $2.00, depending on the orchestra hired. Canada isn't unanimous on the corsage question, however. The Victoria Student President feels that the occasion warrants one. But from Winnipeg comes the report that the teen-age social life is rarely formal, which "eliminates corsages". Where corsages are part of the dance expenses, right from Moncton to Victoria, the average amount paid is around $2.50. This is decidedly lower than in Eastern U.S. high schools where a recent survey showed that a $7.00 orchid was the rule in seven out of ten cases.

In Halifax there are fewer opportunities for "big" nights, such as night clubs, etc. But Halifax comes up with figures for a formal dance that are as high, or higher than others. Tickets $3.00 a couple, $3.00 for corsage, $3.00 at one of the late open eating spots and taxi fare.

The Money Goes

After the dance the "dream date" needs some sustenance and how much that depletes the pocketbook depends entirely on the girl. Some are content with a restaurant snack from 75 cents to $2.00; others, as in Victoria, are inclined to go on to elaborate places "for Chinese food at about $3.00."

Modern teen-age dating is indeed expensive but the bebop youngsters themselves seem to be the least concerned. Wiener roasts and bicycle jaunts have short lived popularity, and the teen-agers revert to the money-consuming schedule of movies, dancing and roller-skating. Only the more unsophisticated crowd are content with the pushed-back rugs, the hot dogs and the coke of a house party.

The week's allowance or the week's hard earned money goes quickly. But as one Vancouver swain says: "I've got a week ahead of me with no dough. What a hairy outlook! But I think I'll ask her for a date next weekend. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Come on, baby, you must, you must."

Elizabeth Arden

Blue Grass a breath of Spring for Christmas

Elizabeth Arden's incomparable Blue Grass Perfume brings an aura of Springtime at Christmas that is cherished anew each day. No gift can be more enchanting to a lovely lady. Blue Grass is world renowned . . . always distinctive.

Blue Grass Perfume . . . 2.00 to 72.00

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
X602 And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD.
DAY NIGHT WEAR
VIYELLA HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

Make your own
TARTAN
Housecoat,
Bathrobe,
Dress or Suit
of
'Viyella'
FLANNEL

Do your own dressmaking with Viyella—the lightweight English Flannel in authentic Scottish Tartans. They will tailor better, look better and last longer and wash and wash and wash without shrinking

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
LUX TESTED

36" and 54" wide. Sold at all leading stores.
Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

NEW
MONT ROSA
EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
STRAWBERRY

Fruits from seed the first year: easily grown. Bush form, about one foot high. No runners. Hardy perennial. Bears abundantly from early summer till killing frost. Has an intense luscious flavor and aroma like that of wild strawberry; rich and juicy. Neat compact bushy growth makes it highly ornamental as well as valuable in vegetable, fruit or flower garden, borders etc. A showy pot plant too. Though smaller than commercial strawberries Mont Rosa is the largest fruiting of any variety we know from seed, surpassing the popular solemacher and similar types. Its unique bush form and exquisite flavor place it in a class by itself for every home garden. Seed supply is limited. Order early. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK 65W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

● Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

FOOD:

Your Christmas Cake

NOW, IF EVER, is the time to make your Christmas cake. The Christmas cake is a major project, not something to be run up just before Santa Claus has one foot down the chimney.

White Christmas Cake

This is a very elegant white fruit cake which can be used for an "open house" evening after Christmas. It can be baked in a 10-inch tube pan, but we choose to divide the mixture between the large and medium-sized cake tins of the set of three (Christmas cake tins). The evening before the day you make the cake you do the necessary fruit preparation.

¾ lb. almonds (3 cups)
¾ lb. candied cherries
½ lb. candied citron peel diced
½ lb. white or bleached raisins (1½ cups)
¼ lb. candied pineapple or 1½ cups, well drained diced canned pineapple

Blanch almonds in boiling water, remove skins and split in half lengthwise (some almonds come apart very obligingly of their own accord). It isn't necessary to cut the almonds any smaller since they will slice nicely in the cake if left this size. Cut cherries in to two or three slices depending upon size. Use the prepared diced citron peel and buy it as green in color as possible. Wash the raisins and let dry overnight on paper towelling. Slice candied pineapple in thin strips or, if using canned pineapple, drain overnight.

Grease and line with two layers of heavy brown paper (also thoroughly greased with unsalted fat or salad oil) the large and medium-sized Christmas cake tins, or one 10-inch diameter 4-inch deep-tube cake pan.

Before retiring for the night remove butter, eggs and shortening from the refrigerator.

The next day—

Sift and measure *4 cups bread flour* (all purpose). Mix ½ *cup* with the prepared fruits and nuts in a large bowl. (Use your hands, please.)

Assemble the remaining ingredients.

¾ cup butter
¾ cup shortening
1 tbsp. almond extract
2 cups granulated sugar
6 egg yolks
½ cup milk
½ cup brandy
6 egg whites
1 tsp. cream of tartar

Set oven at 275 degrees F.—very slow.

Cream butter and shortening until well blended. Add almond extract and then work in the sugar gradually until mixture is light and fluffy. Beat egg yolks slightly with a fork and add gradually to shortening mixture, beating well after each addition. Combine milk and brandy and add alternately to butter mixture with the remaining 3½ cups flour.

Beat egg whites until foamy and add cream of tartar. Continue beating until whites will hold their shape but are not stiff.

Add batter to fruits and nuts and mix thoroughly. (Use both hands again, please—messy but necessary.) Fold in egg whites and pour batter in prepared cake tins or tin.

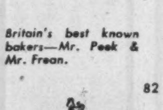
The Baking

Place a pan of water on the lowest rack in oven and place second rack in middle position. Arrange cakes near front of oven. Bake the medium-sized cake 2 hours and large one 3 hours. Replenish water in pan in oven when needed. Don't forget this pan of water—it makes a big difference to the texture and moistness of your cake.

When cakes are baked let cool before removing from tin. Allow them to become *cold* before wrapping in wax paper and storing in crock or tightly covered tin box.

These cakes weigh a little over 6 pounds and cost approximately (ingredients only) $3.60, or about 60 cents per pound.

TO MAKE A HEARTY MEALTIME TREAT *combine tins of tomato and beef soups. Use 1 10½ oz. can condensed tomato soup, 1 11 oz. can condensed beef soup. Mix soups together well. Slowly add 2 cans water (using soup can as a measure), stirring constantly. Heat, but do not boil. This makes five servings.*



YOU CAN PREPARE an Appetizing Canape Tray

IN A FEW MINUTES

Spread Vita-Weat with creamy cheese—meat or fish paste . . . lay on sliced olives stuffed with pimentos—garnish with parsley.

Vita-Weat contains all the nourishing goodness and delicious flavour of whole wheat in thin, crisp wafers. In "Ever-crisp"—moisture-proof—air-tight packets.

Vita-Weat REGD.
THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD
NOW 28c A PACKET

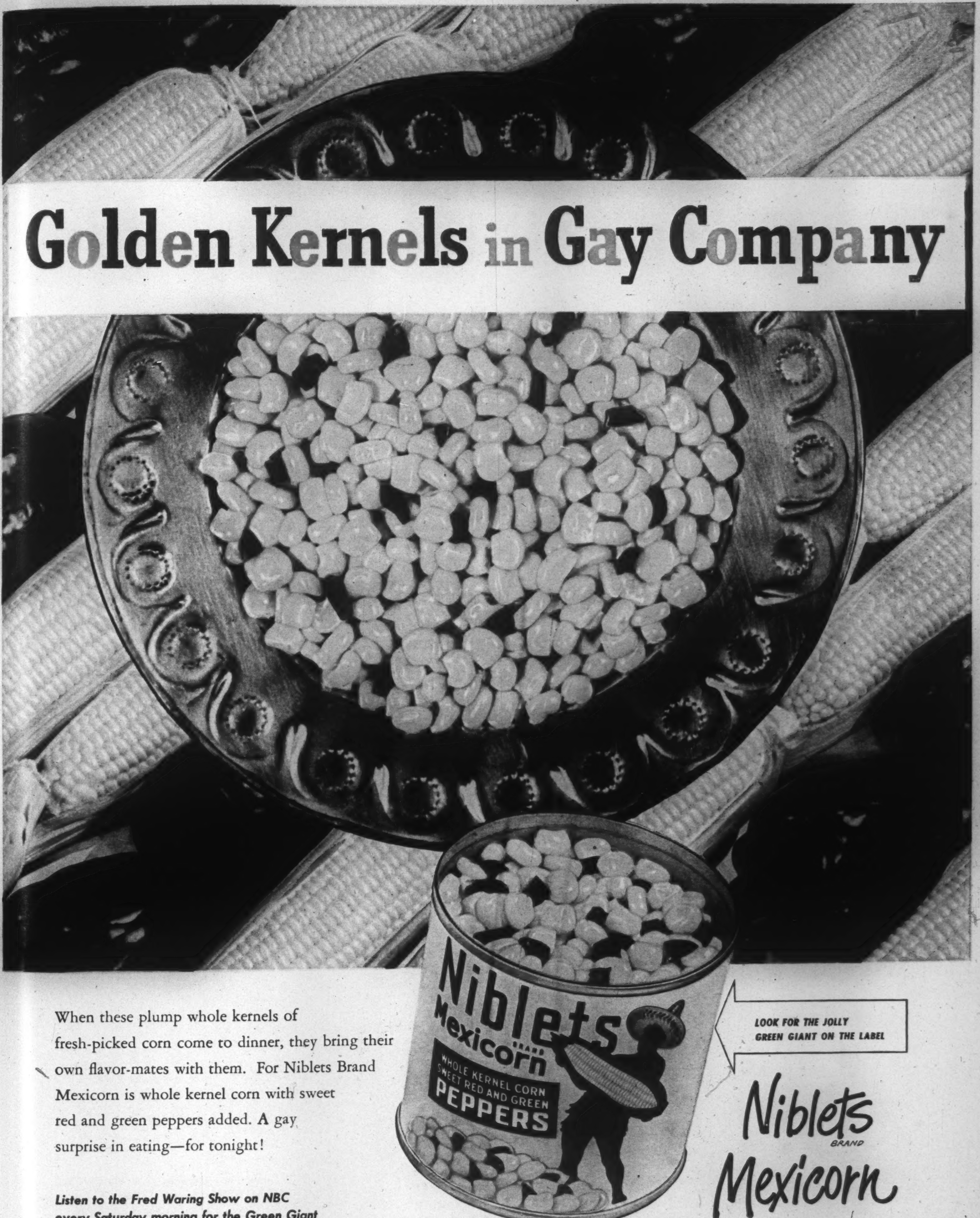
Britain's best known bakers—Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean.

82

MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE VI

Golden Kernels in Gay Company


Niblets
BRAND
Mexicorn
WHOLE KERNEL CORN
SWEET RED AND GREEN
PEPPERS

When these plump whole kernels of fresh-picked corn come to dinner, they bring their own flavor-mates with them. For Niblets Brand Mexicorn is whole kernel corn with sweet red and green peppers added. A gay surprise in eating—for tonight!

LOOK FOR THE JOLLY GREEN GIANT ON THE LABEL

Niblets
BRAND
Mexicorn

Listen to the Fred Waring Show on NBC every Saturday morning for the Green Giant

Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario . . . Also packers of Niblets Brand whole kernel corn and Green Giant Brand peas.

Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

YOU CAN PREPARE an Appetizing Canape Tray

IN A FEW MINUTES

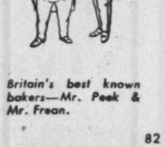
Spread Vita-Weat with creamy cheese—meat or fish paste . . . lay on sliced olives stuffed with pimentos—garnish with parsley.

Vita-Weat contains all the nourishing goodness and delicious flavour of whole wheat in thin, crisp wafers. In "Ever-crisp"—moisture-proof—air-tight packets.

Vita-Weat
REGD.
THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

NOW 28c
A PACKET

PF
Vita-Weat
1 LB NET



Britain's best known bakers—Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean.

82

MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. KING GEORGE VI

FOOD:

Your Christmas Cake

NOW, IF EVER, is the time to make your Christmas cake. The Christmas cake is a major project, not something to be run up just before Santa Claus has one foot down the chimney.

White Christmas Cake

This is a very elegant white fruit cake which can be used for an "open house" evening after Christmas. It can be baked in a 10-inch tube pan, but we choose to divide the mixture between the large and medium-sized cake tins of the set of three (Christmas cake tins). The evening before the day you make the cake you do the necessary fruit preparation.

¾ lb. almonds (3 cups)
¾ lb. candied cherries
½ lb. candied citron peel diced
½ lb. white or bleached raisins (1½ cups)
¼ lb. candied pineapple or 1½ cups, well drained diced canned pineapple

Blanch almonds in boiling water, remove skins and split in half lengthwise (some almonds come apart very obligingly of their own accord). It isn't necessary to cut the almonds any smaller since they will slice nicely in the cake if left this size. Cut cherries in to two or three slices depending upon size. Use the prepared diced citron peel and buy it as green in color as possible. Wash the raisins and let dry overnight on paper towelling. Slice candied pineapple in thin strips or, if using canned pineapple, drain overnight.

Grease and line with two layers of heavy brown paper (also thoroughly greased with unsalted fat or salad oil) the large and medium-sized Christmas cake tins, or one 10-inch diameter 4-inch deep-tube cake pan.

Before retiring for the night remove butter, eggs and shortening from the refrigerator.

The next day—

Sift and measure *4 cups bread flour* (all purpose). Mix *½ cup* with the prepared fruits and nuts in a large bowl. (Use your hands, please.)

Assemble the remaining ingredients.

¾ cup butter
¾ cup shortening
1 tbsp. almond extract
2 cups granulated sugar
6 egg yolks
½ cup milk
½ cup brandy
6 egg whites
1 tsp. cream of tartar

Set oven at 275 degrees F.—very slow.

Cream butter and shortening until well blended. Add almond extract and then work in the sugar gradually until mixture is light and fluffy. Beat egg yolks slightly with a fork and add gradually to shortening mixture, beating well after each addition. Combine milk and brandy and add alternately to butter mixture with the remaining 3½ cups flour.

Beat egg whites until foamy and add cream of tartar. Continue beating until whites will hold their shape but are not stiff.

Add batter to fruits and nuts and mix thoroughly. (Use both hands again, please—messy but necessary.) Fold in egg whites and pour batter in prepared cake tins or tin.

The Baking

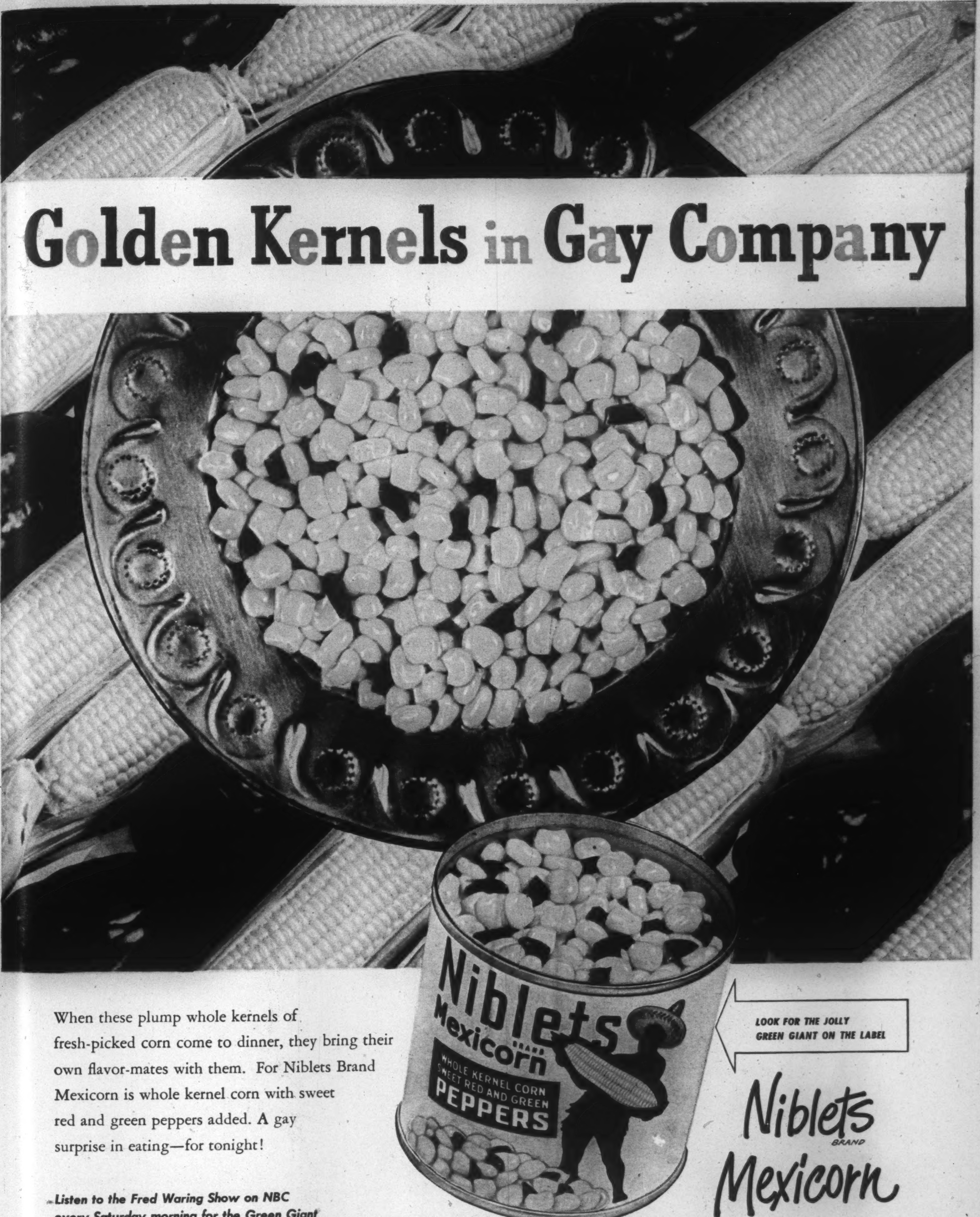
Place a pan of water on the lowest rack in oven and place second rack in middle position. Arrange cakes near front of oven. Bake the medium-sized cake 2 hours and large one 3 hours. Replenish water in pan in oven when needed. Don't forget this pan of water—it makes a big difference to the texture and moistness of your cake.

When cakes are baked let cool before removing from tin. Allow them to become *cold* before wrapping in wax paper and storing in crock or tightly covered tin box.

These cakes weigh a little over 6 pounds and cost approximately (ingredients only) $3.60, or about 60 cents per pound.

TO MAKE A HEARTY MEALTIME TREAT *combine tins of tomato and beef soups. Use 1 10½ oz. can condensed tomato soup, 1 11 oz. can condensed beef soup. Mix soups together well. Slowly add 2 cans water (using soup can as a measure), stirring constantly. Heat, but do not boil. This makes five servings.*

Golden Kernels in Gay Company


Niblets
BRAND
Mexicorn
WHOLE KERNEL CORN
SWEET RED AND GREEN
PEPPERS

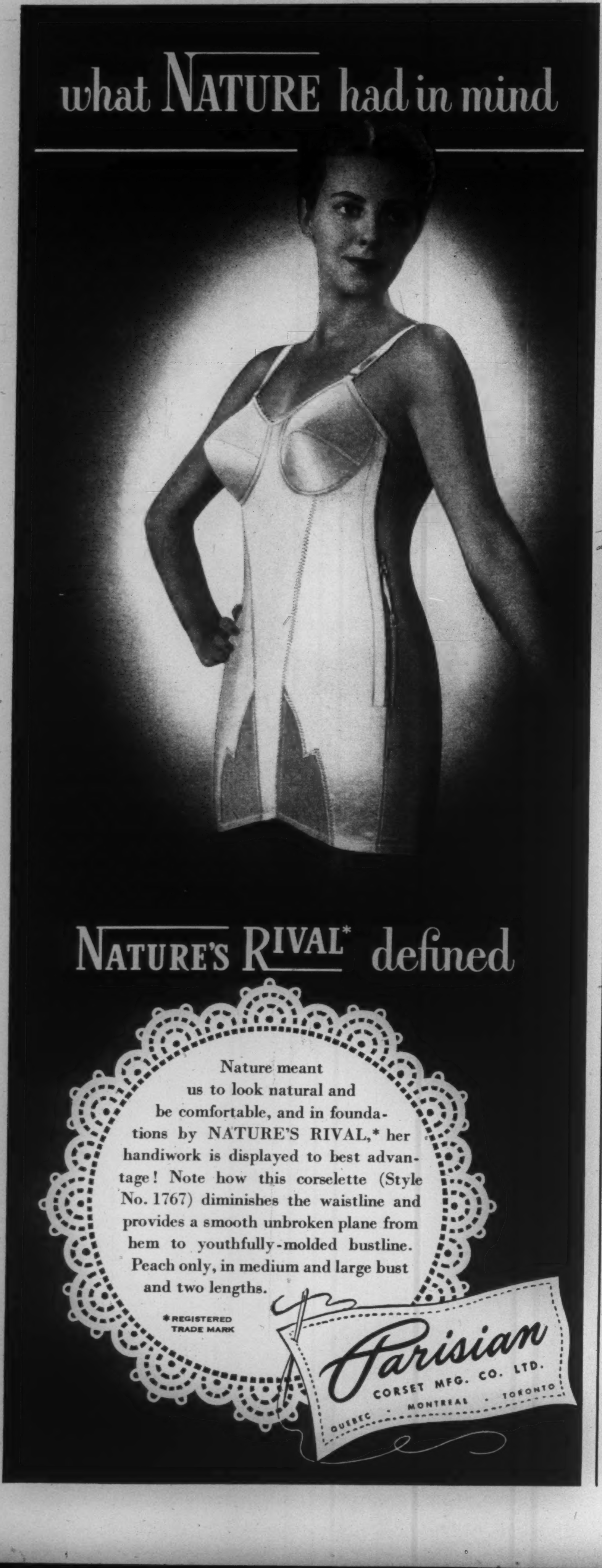
When these plump whole kernels of fresh-picked corn come to dinner, they bring their own flavor-mates with them. For Niblets Brand Mexicorn is whole kernel corn with sweet red and green peppers added. A gay surprise in eating—for tonight!

LOOK FOR THE JOLLY GREEN GIANT ON THE LABEL

Niblets
BRAND
Mexicorn

Listen to the Fred Waring Show on NBC every Saturday morning for the Green Giant

Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario . . . Also packers of Niblets Brand whole kernel corn and Green Giant Brand peas.



what NATURE had in mind

NATURE'S RIVAL* defined

Nature meant us to look natural and be comfortable, and in foundations by NATURE'S RIVAL,* her handiwork is displayed to best advantage! Note how this corselette (Style No. 1767) diminishes the waistline and provides a smooth unbroken plane from hem to youthfully-molded bustline. Peach only, in medium and large bust and two lengths.

*REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Parisian
CORSET MFG. CO. LTD.
QUEBEC · MONTREAL · TORONTO

—CIL

HAT, *shoes, handbag look like fine leather suede; are moderately priced fabric.*

INNOVATIONS:

Now You Can Have It

"ETIQUETTE IN CANADA", the only exhaustive national "Blue Book of Social Usage". There are chapters covering such diverse topics as "Openings of Parliament", "Children's Parties", and forms of address. This is a completely rewritten postwar edition (price $5.00). It's by Gertrude Pringle, published by McClelland and Stewart.

■ Nylon yarn, for the knit-one-purl-two set. Spun from nylon staple fibre, the new 100 per cent nylon yarn looks and feels like wool. But it won't shrink or stretch. Pretty sweaters can be dropped into the washing machine, and then dried lying flat—even over the direct heat of a radiator, which cuts down the drying time. Color range of the new yarn runs the whole gamut from delicate pastels to the richer tones and blacks and browns.

■ Pillows made of latex foam (a form of rubber). The pillow is molded latex, not inflated. It is easily compressed, yet automatically springs back to its smooth, pillow shape. Can be hand washed and takes very little time to dry.

■ A little kitchen stove for the girl-child who likes to "keep house". With it the youngster can duplicate almost everything Mother does on her own big range—except, of course, actually cook. The storage drawer pulls out, the oven door opens, power switches turn and the hands on the "clock" are movable. Pots and pans are included. The range is sturdily made of sheet metal lithographed in kitchen colors.

■ Fabric that resembles fine leather suede. Spot, stain and shine resistant it will withstand severe brushing. The people who dreamed it up say it is easily cleaned. Steam from a kettle spout has been found effective in cleaning and raising the nap if it becomes flattened. The simulated suede is made by a process of binding minute rayon particles to selected cotton bases with a special adhesive coating. It will be used to make moderately priced hats, shoes, handbags.

■ Crib bumper pad which affords baby not only protection from bumps but also from drafts. Reversible and made of quilted plastic, this three piece bumper pad is easily cleaned with a damp cloth. Available in pink or blue.

■ Electric waffle and bacon grill that can keep you abreast with both, without using an extra utensil. The grill can be used for frying bacon or eggs; or, by screwing on waffle plate, you can have your waffles, or, and here is the easy part, by turning back the top you can make an extra plate and do both. The top has a handle which when top is turned over, becomes a rest and keeps top in horizontal position as extra plate. There is even an indentation for the bacon drip to run off the plate into the drip pan which comes with the electric grill.

—Lentheric

SHORT CUT *to good hair grooming.*

BEAUTY:

Walkie Talkie

CARE OF THE FEET is vital: well cared for feet are healthy feet. Here are ten rules for foot health:

1. Wash feet frequently; dry thoroughly and use foot powder.
2. Never wear the same pair of shoes two days in succession and change both stockings and shoes once or twice a day.
3. Cut toenails straight across but not shorter than the surrounding flesh of the toe.
4. Wear the proper size and last of shoe and the proper size of sock or stocking, which should be half an inch longer than the longest toe.
5. Limber your feet at intervals—wiggle your toes, and rotate your feet from the ankle to keep muscles supple.
6. Don't get your feet needlessly wet and don't let them stay damp from perspiration.
7. Cultivate good posture, give your feet good support, walk toes straight ahead.
8. Examine your own and your children's feet frequently.
9. When feet need attention, consult a qualified doctor and don't depend on your own or your family's knowledge and treatments.
10. Wear the right type of shoe for every activity.

■ Guillaume, of Paris, calls his newest coiffure "Repartee". The hair is worn short and brought forward from a centre part which carries down to the nape of the neck. It is particularly effective with the long earrings now so much in the fashion picture.

■ The Magic Iron is part of a salon treatment available in Canada now. The tiny iron is used to smooth away lines on face and throat, and bring a "milky" beauty to all types of skin. Heat of the iron is scientifically controlled to maintain constant temperature.

Brain-Teaser:

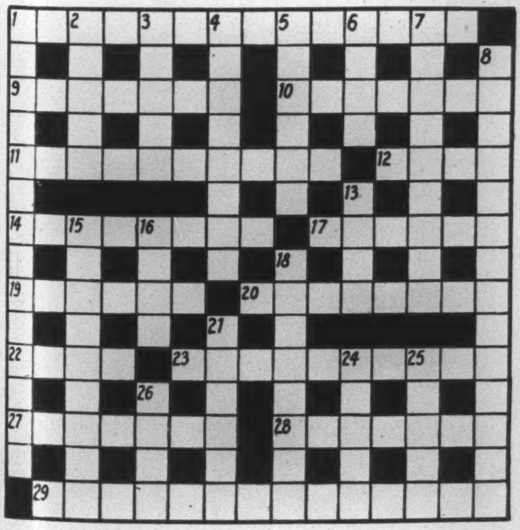
Ready and Willin'?

ACROSS

1. Old salt. (7, 7)
9. It has raised the cry of "See! serpent!" (7)
10. It's a crime to go to U.S.A. without us, sort of. (7)
11. Apparently to be washed in private. (5, 5)
12. One of our ancestor's became a lady. (4)
14. Sport with Eve, but don't go too far. (8)
17. See 19.
19 and 17. Doctor, who with "E", will heal any musician of renown in Canada. (6, 6)
20. Squat, but not like The Thin Man. (8)
22. Who, him? Oh, go away! (4)
23. 1 X 1 (6, 4)
27. Coat, with a hell of a lining. (7)
28. "O! I'm nude", as the Frenchman put it. (3, 4)
29. A nightcap, after lights out, is pure guesswork (1, 4, 2, 3, 4)

DOWN

1. Dear! How I stew to find a sufficient one. (1, 4. 2, 3, 4)
2. And leave an orchid for this branch of 17's work. (5)
3. Be up to nothing going to New York. (5)
4. To wed Tim? Not after being double-crossed! (3-5)
5. Put away Scotch, Ken! (6)
6. Our idea is to leave it at this. (4)
7. Bilge lies around fit to be taken. (9)
8. Keeping the dollar in circulation is something one doesn't want to do. (7, 3, 4)
13. The music goes round and round. (4)
15. As one of these, 17 has often marked the young. (9)
16. Piece of pipe. (4)
18. Run it and you've had the works. (3, 5)
21. Peel it Chinese fashion, and get the fruit from it. (6)
24. The importance of being Ernest is diminished by it. (5)
25. Chekhov put Ira in with the sisters. (5)
26. Part of a mixed 2. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

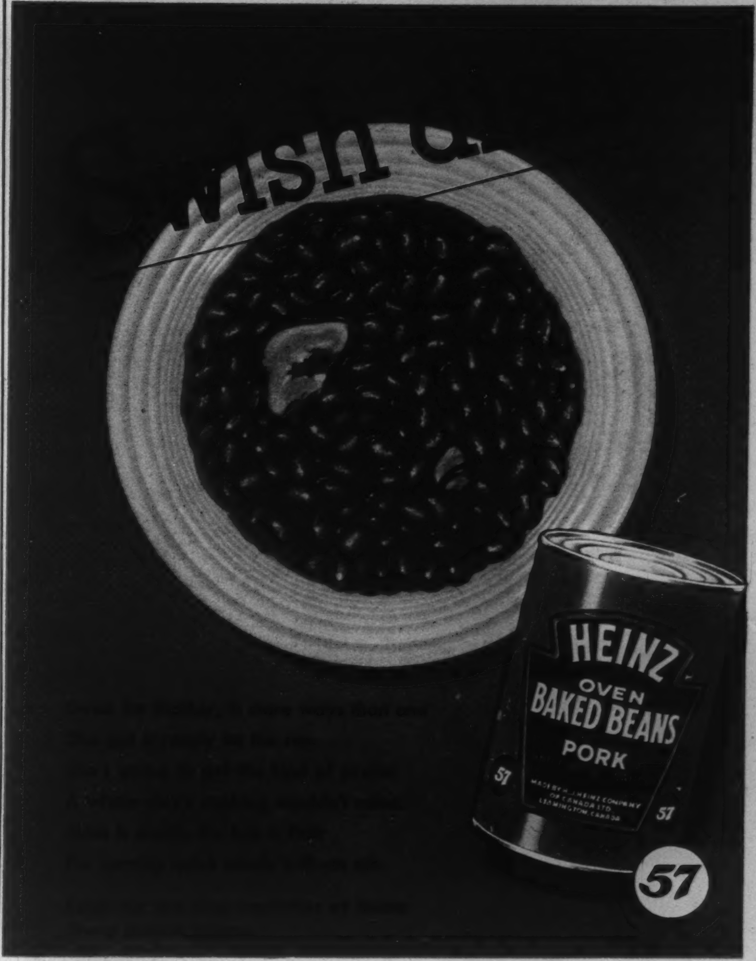
ACROSS

1 and 30. Master of the Rolls.
5. Miriam
10. Sheba
11. Enlivened
12. Alligator
13. Sorts
14. Angelus
17. Cabbage
19. Intoned
20. Toehold
22. Scrub
24. Contented
27. Commotion
28. Drive
29. Sloths
30. See 1 across

DOWN

1. Mascara
2. Shell
3. Evangeline Booth
4. Overt
6. Invisible mender
7. Inner
8. Modiste
9. Blur
15. See 17 down
16. Sad
17, and 15. Catgut
18. Ago
19. Insects
21. Dodgers
23. Romeo
24. Coil
25. Ninth
26. Trill

(79)

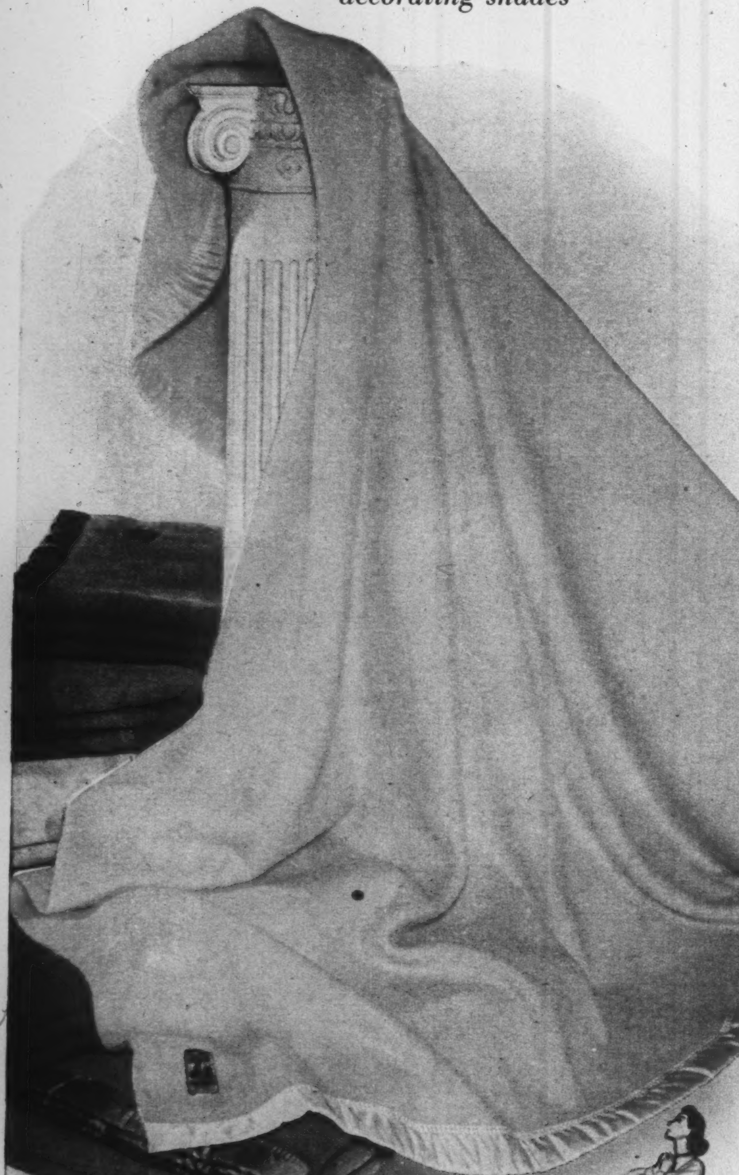


Supersupper
HEINZ
COOKED
SPAGHETTI
IN TOMATO SAUCE WITH CHEESE
57 VARIETIES
57

Want a dish that's ideal
For a bound-to-please meal?
To prepare it surely is no bother.
It's a supper that's super
And—more to the point—
Saves money, saves trouble, saves mother.

Now in 15-oz. 20-oz. and 28-oz. sizes.

INTRODUCING
THE KENWOOD *Viceroy*
in the latest home
decorating shades



NEW COLOURS! New luxury in the bedroom! The new Kenwood "Viceroy" blankets are the latest contribution to finer living. Special quality long-fibred wools, skillful weaving and glorious pastel colours, to match the newest trends in home decorating. All these combine to give delicious warmth with thistledown lightness--and eye appeal that is irresistible.

The new Kenwood VICEROY . . . a blanket to dream under . . in Ivory White, Charm Pink, Sky Blue, Apple Green, Maize, Turquoise, Grey, Wild Rose, bound in rich taffeta silk ribbon to match. Made by Kenwood Mills Limited, Arnprior, Ontario.

KENWOOD *all Wool* BLANKETS

—Gordon Jarrett

A DESIGN *begins to take shape from a pewter sheet. Mrs. Stokes works at home.*

HANDICRAFTS:

Pewter Is Her Medium

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO a young girl came to Canada from England. As a schoolgirl she had made brooches of pewter and "Ruskin" stones. But she didn't bring her tools—knitting needle, screw driver and etching tool. She'd put them behind her. She was to be a kindergarten teacher at Havergal College and she wanted to see Canada.

Two years of teaching, a business course, two office jobs, and she went to visit relatives near Saskatoon. There she took a position, met and married Harry Stokes, an insurance salesman.

Her girlhood pewter work was still forgotten. But in 1933 Mr. and Mrs. Stokes returned to England for a trip. Rooting among her treasures stored at home, Marjorie Stokes came upon her pewter equipment and thought it might be fun to bring it back with her.

Back in Saskatoon, she started making pewter brooches again, as a hobby.

In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Stokes went back to England, as they thought for good. But by the next year they wanted to return to Canada. Western crop failures and drought decided them on remaining East. They settled in Toronto and Mrs. Stokes took samples of her pewter jewellery to the Guild of All Arts.

It was during the trip to England they found the cases full of "Ruskin" stones in a shop window. For three generations these stones were created by the Taylor family in Lichfield. But in 1936 William Taylor died without revealing to anyone the secret formula by which the beautiful colors were "shot" into the stones. The factory closed and these were some of the last of the "Ruskin" stones. Marjorie Stokes bought about 1,000 of them, all different shapes, sizes and colors.

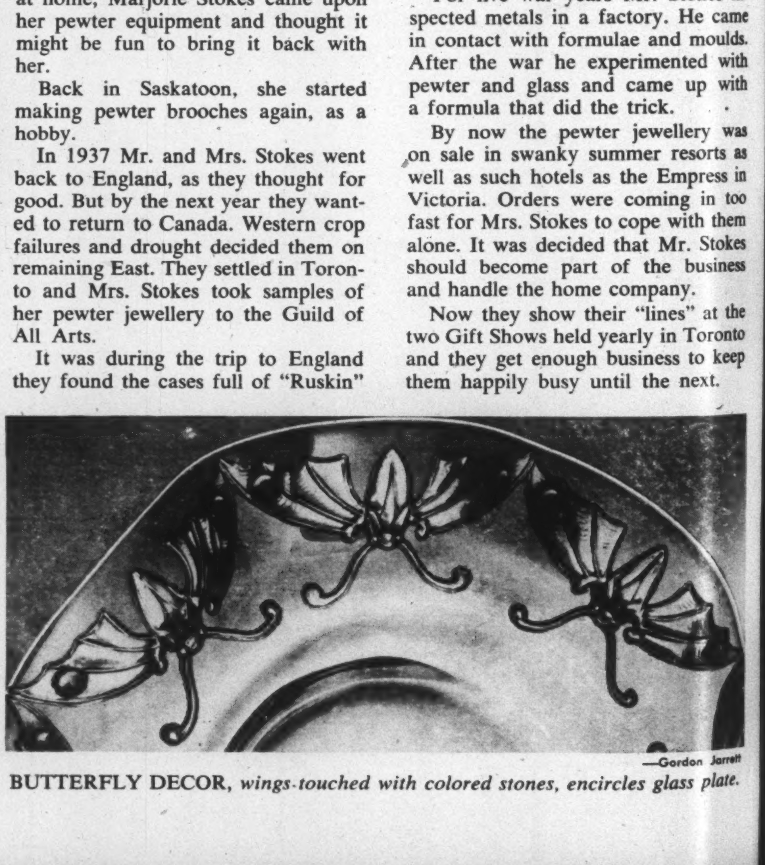
Through the Guild of All Arts, orders began to come in for Mrs. Stokes's original jewellery. It was at this time that she began to think of combining pewter and glass. The difficulty was in getting them to stick together.

Then came the war. The Guild was turned over to the Government and the Marjorie Stokes Pewtercraft was put in the hands of an agency.

For five war years Mr. Stokes inspected metals in a factory. He came in contact with formulae and moulds. After the war he experimented with pewter and glass and came up with a formula that did the trick.

By now the pewter jewellery was on sale in swanky summer resorts as well as such hotels as the Empress in Victoria. Orders were coming in too fast for Mrs. Stokes to cope with them alone. It was decided that Mr. Stokes should become part of the business and handle the home company.

Now they show their "lines" at the two Gift Shows held yearly in Toronto and they get enough business to keep them happily busy until the next.



—Gordon Jarrett

BUTTERFLY DECOR, *wings-touched with colored stones, encircles glass plate.*

Personalities:

Prince Rupert's Leading Lady

by Lynn Harrington

LAST YEAR, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Canada selected Nora Arnold as their "Woman of the Year." It was little surprise to the people of Prince Rupert. They had done it three times in the city elections.

"And for my money," said one of the aldermen, "she can be Mayor for the rest of her life." But Mrs. Arnold has announced her retirement at the end of this year. She feels it's advisable to give way to a younger person.

Mrs. Arnold wasn't looking for bouquets when she first ran for mayor and was elected by a slender margin of four votes. She was merely performing a public duty. Like many of her countrymen, English-born Nora Rivett Arnold has a keen sense of civic responsibility.

And a nimble wit. Elected Prince Rupert's first lady, she commented, "England always prospered under a queen. Maybe Prince Rupert will, too, under a lady Mayor."

The words were practically prophetic, for Prince Rupert has grown during her regime to BC's fourth city, with a population of over 10,000, and has a remarkable record in public services. Mrs. Arnold, now in her third year as Her Worship, learned the ropes in her four previous years on the City Council. As Mayor, one of her first acts was to cut her own salary.

From the very beginning, Nora Arnold has been enthusiastic about Prince Rupert. She came in 1919 from her home in Wellingsborough, Northampshire, to keep house for her brother for a year. She stayed three years. Even in those days, one job was not enough. She took a teaching position in town.

Her teaching ended with her marriage to George Arnold, owner of a real estate and insurance firm. His sudden death in 1936 left her to carry on the business. She studied law and got her commission as a notary public.

"I can see many instances of where both business and teaching have been valuable in public life," she remarked.

—CP

TAXI-DRIVERS *resent Mrs. Arnold.*

"But even so, I was simply tongue-tied when I became an alderman. Now I can run off a speech like turning on a tap."

Good thing, for in a single week she often has to make a speech every day. One week she was called upon to inaugurate the Salvation Army Rally on the Sunday, open Education Week on Monday, open an oil station Tuesday, address the Gyro Club on Wednesday, exchange port visits with a sea captain on Thursday, Friday . . . can't remember. But Saturday she presided at a church bazaar. She gets all the chores of the average mayor, plus those of the Mayor's wife.

The distaff side has done well for the town; in fact, brought it a lot of favorable publicity. "Best man we ever had for mayor," said a young business man.

But the taxi-driver's gripe is the warmest compliment of all, back-handed though it is. For half an hour, this disgruntled individual polished his cab and held forth on her shortcomings as Mayor. What Mrs. Arnold had termed "exceedingly loyal cooperation of the City Council," he labelled "hand-in-glove with the cops."

"Now I don't know Mrs. Arnold personal from a hole-in-the-ground," he warned. "But she sure gives us cab drivers a rough deal. I don't care where you go, cabbies are always peddling something, usually liquor, ain't they? Well, here you can't do nothin'—can't hardly turn around in the street without being pinched."

His listener made clucking sounds.

"I figger if we had a man for mayor, he'd sort of understand more. Seems as if Mrs. Arnold don't want this city to have no night life. But Rupert's a young folks' town." His wet chamois squeaked across the windshield.

"But, ah, you can't argue. The smartest Vancouver lawyer on bootlegging charges couldn't win a single case up here last year — kangaroo court. And you know how crazy the Indians are for liquor — get lots of money in the fishing season, and it's easy come, easy go. They won't come back here no more to spend their money after being pinched for being drunk last year. Ask any cab driver, and he'll tell you the same."

Mrs. Arnold took on extra duties even during the crowded war years. She was appointed to take charge of alien enemy property in the Prince Rupert area. "Lean over backwards to give the Japanese a fair and honest deal" were the instructions she received—and carried out.

Her Worship doesn't underestimate the value of friendship in personal or in public life. She belongs to the Canadian Club, the Soroptimists, and is on the executive of the Union of BC Municipalities, a body which carries no little weight with the Provincial Legislature. Since she was chosen their leading lady for 1948, need it be added that she is also a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

NOW
Vacuum packed
F-R-E-S-H CORN
AT A POPULAR PRICE

GARDEN PATCH
BRAND
VACUUM PACKED FRESH CORN

GARDEN PATCH
BRAND
FRESH CORN

Now you can buy *vacuum packed* fresh corn at an economical price. The tender, golden kernels are whisked cleanly from the cob and swiftly *vacuum sealed* in cans bearing Garden Patch Brand Corn labels. All the peerless flavour is captured and retained, awaiting the magic touch of a can opener to release its golden goodness for your table.

Look for Garden Patch Brand Fresh Corn on your grocer's shelves. You'll find this vacuum packed corn so easy to serve, so delicious to eat — and so easy on the purse. Buy several cans of Garden Brand today — it's a must on any shopping list.

GARDEN PATCH

Prepared by the packers of Niblets Brand Corn
and Green Giant Brand Peas
FINE FOODS OF CANADA LIMITED, TECUMSEH, ONT.

Buttons are the signature of our import collection... buttons in twos and triplicate defining the silhouette, lending static accent to the new, softer, bloused lines to be seen now at EATON'S

Fashions:

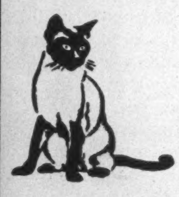
Ballerinas as Models

by Victoria Chappelle

SOME OF LONDON'S best-known dressmakers and wholesale dress houses will scan every photograph, read every report which gives details of the off-stage appearances in Canada of the ballerinas and dancers belonging to the famous Sadler's Wells Ballet Company. For these thirty-nine hard-working dancers are also unofficial ambassadresses of British fashions. They arrive in Canada late in November.

The clothes to be worn by the four ballerinas — Margot Fonteyn, Moira Shearer, Pamela May and Beryl Grey—have been made by the eleven members of the Society of Incorporated London Fashion Designers. The dresses and tailored suits in the wardrobes of girls in the corps de ballet are typical of good "off-the-peg" outfits to be bought at any high-class London store.

But the great point of interest for the designers is that Canadian women will see these clothes actually in action, so to speak, worn by people who have been taught control of every muscle; not by mannequins in the confined space of a fashionable salon.



Canadians will probably notice that all the ballerinas prefer clothes with sharply accented lines and colors which, although on the dark side, are deep and rich. Colors, like the mixture of thunder-blue and black chosen by Margot Fonteyn; the brown and black striped taffeta which Worth used for an evening gown for Pamela May; the bottle green worn by Moira Shearer as a foil for her red hair.

Incidentally, the tradition that ballerinas must wear their hair long and smoothly brushed at all times has gone by the board. Riché, the famous London coiffeur who designed special hair-styles for these four, has persuaded them to adopt short hair styles off the stage. He solved the problem for their stage appearances by providing switches of long hair which are indistinguishable from the dancers' own.

Accustomed to clothes in which they must move swiftly and without impediment, it is not surprising that the models chosen by the ballerinas are of the uncluttered type. The dinner suits and even the informal evening gowns leave the feet free. For this reason, perhaps, none of them favored a very narrow skirt either for day or evening.

Hip-length jackets too, either full or of the boxy type, are favored by two of the dancers, usually as an extra garment over a suit. Hardy Amies has made a hip-length model in black Irish tweed with a very full back and lined with black fur for Margot Fonteyn. For her, too, Michael Sherard lined a white box-cloth jacket with black seal-skin coney which she will wear over a slim black woollen skirt. A practical skirt in matching fur can be buttoned over the woollen one for travelling.

the lighter side

My Own Mouse Safari

by Mary Lowrey Ross

WHEN I opened the cupboard a mouse jumped out and fled across the floor.

The two older cats had just finished their evening meal. The little Maltese was washing her face. The old Persian was cleaning her back teeth with the inside of her cheeks, a habit the elderly fall into when they are past caring for appearances.

"Five cats in the house and a mouse in the cupboard," I said.

Neither paid any attention. The Persian had lost even the race-memory of mouse-catching and the Maltese was so idiotically maternal that she was capable of adopting a mouse and bringing it up with the family. Both were decadent from soft living. I went and found a mouse-trap, baited it, and set it down in the second drawer of the cupboard.

In the morning I found the trap unsprung. The cheese, which had been flipped out of trap-range, was partially gnawed. I decided that the trap had been badly set, and next night I attached the cheese firmly and set the trap lightly.

My mouse, it seemed, knew about that too. He left cheese and trap alone and dined frugally off a corner of Kenneth Roberts' "Maine Cookery."

I tried a variety of other traps, without success. Emerson was safe enough in his aphorism about mouse-traps. No man ever succeeded in making a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, they are all made on the same principle, and my mouse had the principle down cold. He could estimate danger to the breadth of a whisker and he was able to take chances that would have been mortal if they hadn't been based on the last refinement of calculation.

I ABANDONED mousetraps and took to mouse-seed. Mouse-seed, I had been told, was irresistible to mice, and after a grain or two they went off and died accommodatingly in the backyard. I allowed my mouse a tablespoonful and spread it temptingly. When I opened the drawer next morning I found he had eaten it all, tossing the husks with the abandon of a five-year-old eating peanuts in the movies.

I went back to traps, concentrating this time on narrowing the margin still further between daring and safety. I was beginning now to have the uncomfortable feeling of being watched; and once when I caught myself in the trap and said "Damn!" I was aware of a minute snicker, too high-pitched for the human ear, but perfectly perceptible to the nerves.

With a curious sense of being the baited rather than the baiter I took the experiment up to my room and finished it behind doors. That night I had a sort of animal-like nightmare in which the mouse set the traps while I fell into them. It was so upsetting that I crept downstairs at dawn to see how my experiment had worked out.

THE CHEESE was gone and the trap was unsprung. I caught the sound of a snicker again and realized, with a chill recurrence of the nightmare, that my enemy must have sprung the trap, removed the bait, and then maliciously reset it. I couldn't be sure by this time whether I had a mouse in the drawer, or a Disney drawing or the graduate of a technological institute.

I made one more attempt, however. This time I worked up a mouse-trap of my own. It was designed on the principle of the lion-pit, but since it wasn't practical to cut a hole in the kitchen floor I rigged up a glass sealer with a wooden runway and a false top covered with rolled oats. I tried to give the setup the look of careless housekeeping which is congenial to mice; but it is hard to imagine the landscape of a mouse and I could not have been very successful. Next morning I found the mouse had removed most of the rolled oats without falling into the trap—probably by sitting on the runway and flicking them off with his tail.

Then one morning I heard a tiny scuffle in the second drawer. When I opened it I found my enemy in the trap, caught by the last quarter-inch of his tail.

I had caught him fairly enough, according to rules we had both accepted. But when you have trapped an enemy who has shown himself audacious, wily, valiant and resourceful, you respect him for his quality, you don't drown him in a pail of water. I took him trap and all to the back door and let him go free.

Within a day or two he was back in the second drawer. He is now established as a member of the household. I feed him mouse-seed and on special occasions rolled oats and pablum, which he takes from a saucer. He avoids traps and has lost his taste for cheese. He has nothing but contempt for the cats.

beautiful to their fingertips

ACME
TRADE MARK

EVERYTHING
THAT'S
GOOD
IN A
GLOVE

Dresses
Suits Coats
Accessories

JOAN RIGBY
54 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
Store MI. 4969 — Accessory Dept., MI. 7636

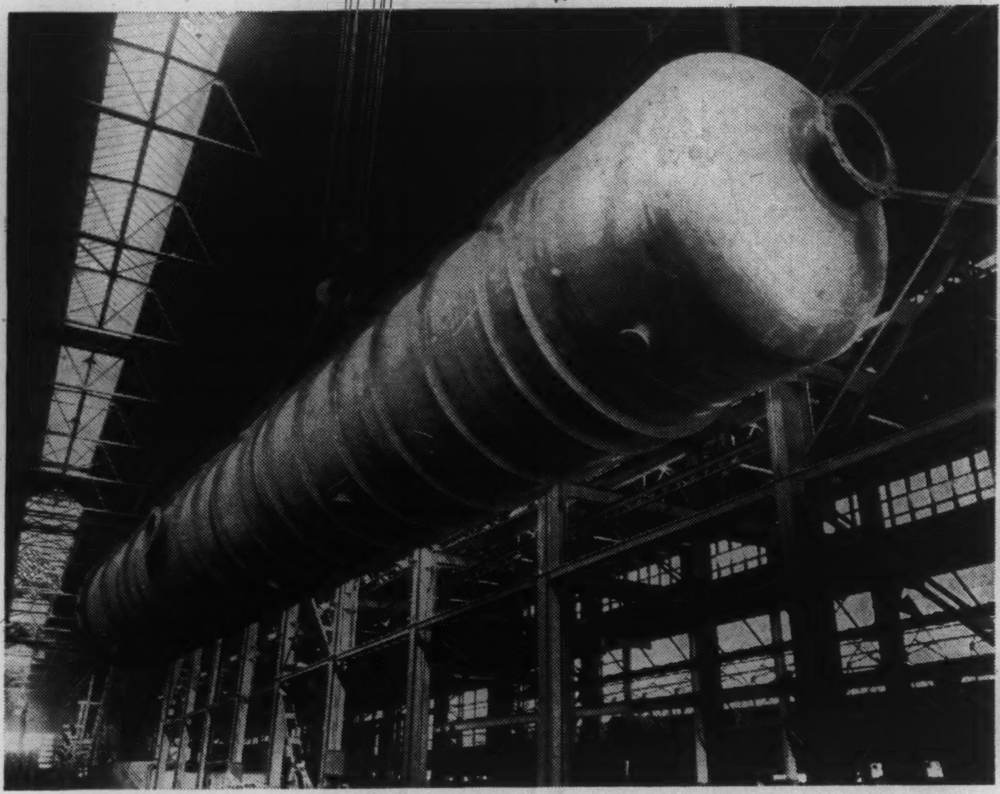
Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The Cream used by famous stage and screen stars. Your mirror will show results. 7

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

In each issue—
SATURDAY NIGHT
★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

WE PROVIDE BASIC INDUSTRY WITH MANY OF ITS MOST BASIC NEEDS



The Products Of CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED Enter Almost Every Phase Of The Nation's Industrial Effort

Shown here is a giant Distillation Column—built by Canadian Vickers Limited for Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., Sarnia, Ont. The background of the photograph gives some idea of the vastness of our Montreal plant—a huge workshop which is constantly humming with a wide variety of activities.

The men of Canadian Vickers play a vital part in supplying machinery and equipment to such basic industries as Pulp and Paper, Mining, Fishing, Agriculture, Food and Printing. Our unique experience and facilities place us in a position to design and manufacture almost any type of machine. We would be happy to discuss your requirements—large or small, simple or complex—with you at any time.

Remember! ***If you Need It—Canadian Vickers Can Build It!***

SPECIAL MACHINES • INDUSTRIAL BOILERS
MINING MACHINERY • INDUSTRIAL METAL WORK
ENGINES • SHIPS
MARINE MACHINERY

CANADIAN
VICKERS
MONTREAL LIMITED

Representatives in Principal Cities.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

U.K. Market Is Vital To Us —Soft Currency or Not

Canadian Trade Has Stressed U.K. Then U.S. As Markets. A Middle Course Is Best.

by **Michael Barkway**

CANADA'S attitude to trade problems has swung like a pendulum in the postwar years.

Immediately after the war the Government was emphasizing the importance of our overseas markets. Led by the Minister of Agriculture, official spokesmen assured us that the stable market for Canadian produce (especially but not exclusively agricultural) was in the United Kingdom. We gave the British large credits. Our surpluses flowed across the Atlantic and nobody bothered very much who was paying for them. We bought everything we wanted from the United States in a spending spree the like of which had never been seen.

The drain on our reserves led inevitably to the emergency exchange conservation measures announced on the radio by Mr. Abbott on November 17, 1947, and subsequently approved by Parliament. This was when the pendulum started swinging the other way.

Emphasis Changed

The urgency of correcting our trade balance with the United States was so acute and the concern for our dangerously depleted reserves so compelling that the emphasis in Government statements completely changed. Credits to the U.K. were suspended and all the emphasis was on the U.S. market.

Ministers assured us that the import restrictions would only be needed for a few months, and the balance of payments with the U.S. did improve very quickly. Throughout 1948 everything seemed to be going along fine. In two months of that year we even achieved a favorable balance with the U.S. The lifting of the embargo on exports of meat, cattle and coarse grains (a hang-over from the first postwar period) released a wave of pent-up exports which coincided with the peak of the U.S. boom and the top price levels.

It didn't need Government statements to encourage the vague illusion that we could settle everything with our good neighbors to the south. There was much talk about another deal on tariffs, and some people started talking as though the U.S. and Canada had complementary economies.

Exports Off

1949 is now bringing a corrective to the rosy illusions of 1948. The great upsurge of our exports to the U.S. has slackened off, and our imports from the U.S. have gone on increasing. Our adverse balance with the U.S. on merchandise trade at the end of September (at $432 millions for 9 months) was $167 millions worse than last year. There's no more talk about import controls coming off in a few months: the question is whether we can manage without fresh controls. There's no more talk about a new deal with the U.S. solving everything, though the third round of tariff negotiations due late next year should give some help to our exports. But there is a great deal of talk now about shoring up our sterling markets —not with loans this time, but with purchases.

The pendulum is swinging back. Overseas markets are in the fashion again, and there is good reason why they should be. The U.S. market never did offer the cure-all that some dreamers fancied, and large sections of the Canadian economy can never sell their surpluses on this continent.

Indeed there is scarcely any Canadian industry, with the possible exception of gold-mining, that could happily reconcile itself to complete dependence on the U.S. Some of them have come very near it. Newsprint is one; and if the volume of advertising in the U.S. were to drop off, even temporarily, the Canadian industry would be hard hit, particularly now that the Newfoundland mills are joining in the search for U.S. orders. Even the $20 millions that the sterling area spent on newsprint in 1947-48 was a small safeguard against fluctuations in U.S. demand. The industry would have liked a bigger one.

The chances of the soft-currency countries being able to find enough dollars for our goods have to be balanced against the chances of the U.S. revolutionizing its attitude towards imports. The hazards are not all on one side. While manufactured goods face a forbidding tariff wall, agricultural surpluses face the U.S. system of price supports. The U.S. government supports the price of agricultural produce for its own farmers, not for the farmers of all the world; and that means that an import embargo is inevitable whenever the support price comes into effect, as happened last year and again this year with potatoes.

Area By Area

If you examine the Canadian economy area by area you find more regions and more activities dependent on overseas markets than you would suspect from the overall trade figures.

Largest and most obvious is prairie wheat. If the prairies had not had an assured market for wheat in these last four years it would not have been so easy to think we could solve our problems on this continent alone. Petroleum and mining developments may, it is true, bring some more industrialization to the prairies, but hopes of widespread agricultural diversification have had something of a setback in recent years. Many farmers who under wartime pressure went in for livestock and other crops have since shown a marked inclination to return to wheat.

In Newfoundland attempts are being made to sell a higher proportion of the cod-catch in the form of frozen fillets on the U.S. market. The U.S. fish industry is already raising a protectionist clamor. But the great part of the Newfoundlanders in the outports still depend on dried cod, which has to be sold in Mediterranean countries and the British West Indies.

The Maritimes

In the Maritimes both lumber and apple industries, not to speak of the ports, depend on transatlantic trade. Nova Scotia apples have never sold well in the United States, and though recent advances have been made in domestic marketing, the fate of the 1948 apple crop showed what happens if the U.K. is unable to buy apples. The Canadian Government had to buy about 200,000 barrels of them. It turned them into apple sauce, and tried to give it away. Eventually most of it was shipped to the U.K. as a gift.

Eastern lumber (apart from pitprops) is sold to the U.K. rough sawn. The 1947 contract was for 260 million board-feet. In 1948 the U.K. took only 60 million board-feet. Fortunately U.S. demand was high that year, but it was a relief that the U.K. contract this year was back to 128 million because the U.S. market wants dressed lumber of a kind that the eastern mills have difficulty supplying in adequate quantity.

British Columbia markets a higher proportion of its produce in the U.S. and the domestic market, partly be-

—Miller

CANADIAN EXPORT: *Flour from Canada reaches Britain and is unloaded from a freighter to barges. Farmers, millers and shippers need this U.K. business.*

"Tom's letter opened my eyes..."

". . . You remember Helen, of course. Everybody thought that, with the estate left by her husband, she was comfortably fixed for life. But yesterday, she came to me for a job.

"Seems that the family friend who had been appointed Executor of the estate was inexperienced. Everything was muddled from the start. Some investments turned out badly. By the time Helen got experts to straighten things out most of the property was gone.

"It's a sad story, Bill. But it makes me thankful that my affairs will be managed by National Trust Company. After all, it's their business to administer estates — and their experienced Trust Officers will always be on hand to protect the interests of my family."

Write for free booklet which gives you valuable information on the duties and requirements of an Executor. Just fill out the coupon and send to the nearest office of National Trust.

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

SECURITY FOR YOUR FAMILY

Please send me free booklet: "Security for Your Family".

Name..

Address..

NT-19M

For help in the planning of all kinds of sales promotion printing

call adelaide 7361
SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

DIRECT MAIL, PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGUES, FOLDERS, BROADSIDES, BOOKLETS, DISPLAYS

A Complete Advertising-Printing Service

WHERE CANADA SELLS SELECTED PRODUCTS
(Figures in millions of dollars for calendar year 1948)
excluding Newfoundland

PRODUCTS	U.S.A.	U.K.	OTHER STERLING AREA	W. EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA
WHEAT & FLOUR	6	258	43	38	9
ALUMINUM	26	40	8	16	6
COPPER	18	35	3	16	2
NICKEL	56	13	—	5	—
LEAD	18	14	—	1½	—
ZINC	26	13	1	3	—
AUTOMOBILES	2	—	44	5	2
FISH	72	2	8	10	6
CATTLE & BEEF	88	8	—	—	—
BACON & HAM	—	68	1	—	—
POULTRY	15	—	—	—	—
EGGS	1	37	—	—	—
MILK & CHEESE	2	11	8	4	1
CANNED SALMON	—	1½	2½	3	—
TOBACCO	—	6	1	—	—
FURS	16	8	—	—	—
LOGS & PIT PROPS	8	13	1	—	—
SOFT WOOD LUMBER	113	42	17	3	1
WOODPULP	185	22	1	2	2
NEWSPRINT	343	5	16	1	17

cause of better packing and finishing and merchandising. But in a year like this when the U.S. has a large domestic surplus of apples, the BC applegrowers are anxious enough for outlets overseas, and the dollar sign alone does not indicate the importance of the U.K. market for lumber. The types required by the U.K. complement those required by the U.S. Cutting for both, the lumber firms can map out an economical and even program: it would be most wasteful to cut only for the U.S. Just as one example, the inside of the trees which makes railroad ties is not saleable in the U.S. Sterling markets take the surplus left after domestic needs.

Other BC products which have to find markets overseas are canned salmon and eggs. Many of the small-scale poultry farmers, some of them veterans who went into egg-raising after the war, are facing a grim prospect if the U.K. cannot renew its contract next year.

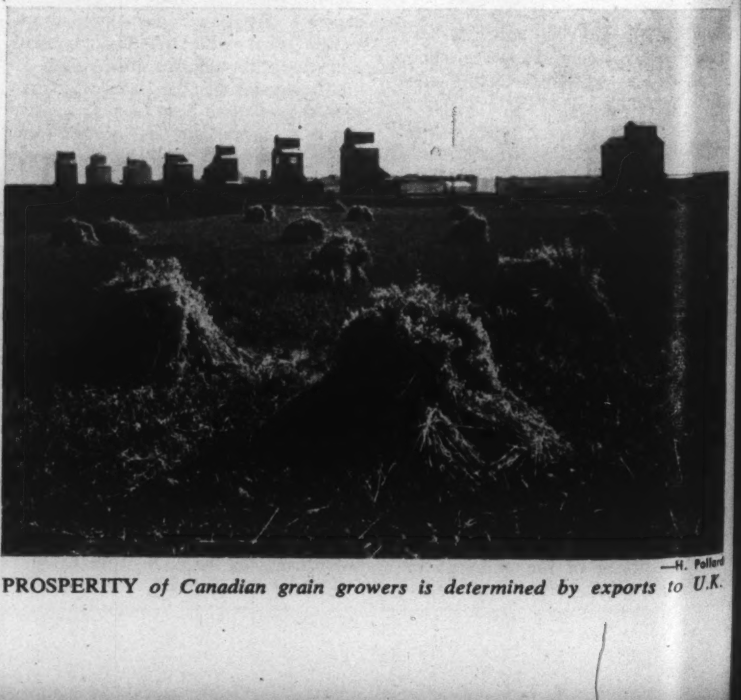
In the central provinces the overseas market bulks less large in relation to total production. But the list of surpluses which must look overseas for buyers includes tobacco, canned vegetables, rolled oats and oatmeal, bacon, eggs and cheese.

The experts are inclined to say that we need not worry about markets for the base metals. The U.S. takes them in large quantities; so does the sterling area. In 1948 we earned $64 millions by selling aluminum to the U.K. and other soft currency areas. We earned $26 millions from the U.S. The U.K. alone took nearly twice as much copper as the U.S., and the table shows that sales of the other base metals to the U.K. were significant if not dominant.

No survey of the Canadian economy can minimize the importance of selling all we can to the U.S. But any survey which breaks down the total figures into regions and industries shows that important sections of the country need overseas markets. It would be perfectly possible to have an overall balance with the United States and a high overall level of activity combined with acute depression in some areas. That is why J. S. Duncan's Dollar-sterling Trade Board is busy telling us that we must buy from the sterling countries so that they can buy from us.

Since the war we have had one period when all the stress was put on the U.K. market, followed by a period when all the stress was put on the U.S. market. As the pendulum swings back this time perhaps we can hold it somewhere near the middle, because neither extreme provides a solution.

Whether we like it or not Canada's path is down the middle. We need both the U.S. and sterling markets.



—H. Pollard

PROSPERITY *of Canadian grain growers is determined by exports to U.K.*

Cobalt's New Forty-Niner

An Immigrant Boy from England, Who Liked Ham and Eggs, Now Eats Them on a Silver Platter

by Gordon McCaffrey

"THIS is a miner's dream come true."

Spoken to a group of businessmen from Toronto, Pittsburg and New York at a birthday party in the Haileybury Hotel, these poignant words expressed the joy and satisfaction of a Cobalt miner whose faith in the existence of valuable silver deposits in the district has never flagged in thirty-five years.

The miner is Harry Miller, who came to Canada as a boy from England, just before the silver strike in 1904. His first job was bush laboring for the J. R. Booth Company on the shores of Lake Temiskaming. When silver was discovered along the right of way of the Ontario Northland Railway, Harry picked up his bedroll and walked to Cobalt.

"I heard that miners were being fed ham and eggs three times a day," Harry recalls. "That's what I came to Canada for, and the lumber camps were still serving pork and beans."

—Gordon McCaffrey

HARRY MILLER

The dream come true was the opening of a fifty-ton daily capacity concentrating mill, the first in thirty-five years. The company executives celebrated the opening of the mill on the birthday of the man most responsible for the rejuvenation of a community in danger of becoming a ghost town.

As a result of Miller's persistence in pressing his hunches, employment and investment in the Cobalt district are at their highest since 1927.

There were a lot of people at the party. At the head table with Harry were the executives of Silver Miller Mines and the American businessmen who put up the blue chips when others at home turned up their noses. The local politicians were there to pay their homage. More investment in Cobalt will mean more votes and better jobs. The shopkeepers, the Chamber of Commerce, and the friends who had jumped into adjacent mining properties once Silver Miller showed a profit, came to thank Harry.

A stubby, rotund little man who is continually smiling or chomping on a thick cigar, Harry knew he was the toast of the town. He revelled in it quietly, ignoring the rough slaps on the back and the oily compliments of his promoters. He wasn't used to fuss; he wanted to get back to the mine.

The beginning of this happy moment was in the fall of 1946. Harry had been scratching around abandoned mines for a precarious living for the last twenty-five years, ever since Cobalt started to decline. At times he made an easy dollar on the stock market, but for the greater part he was up against the wall. Then he received a letter from Mervyn Taylor, Toronto mining broker, who was looking for silver claims.

Embraced by Lady Luck

With the first $25,000, which was raised by Taylor, Norman Vincent and Murray Cooper of Toronto and Phillip King of New York, Miller pumped water from two abandoned mine shafts on his property. He intended to mine for silver where engineers and geologists before him had stopped short.

"I had a hunch there was silver under Brady Lake in the vein they were working on in the early days.

"Lady Luck had her arms around us right from the beginning. The first two drills produced high-grade."

By the spring of 1947 Silver Miller was shipping ore to the Temiskaming Testing Laboratory and has since been providing fifty per cent of the cost of development out of production. By the end of last year 275,000 ounces of silver had been sold.

Miller could not have done the job alone. When he spoke to the dinner gathering he said: "I want to thank my American friends who made this new development possible. I wonder what's wrong with Canadians that we have to count on capital from the United States. That's where eighty per cent of the dividends will go."

But Harry is not a simple country boy being duped out of his precious claims by the machinations of a group of city slickers. His shrewd negotiations with the Toronto and American financiers leave him in possession of a substantial share of the company stock.

As vice-president and mine manager, he is the head of a tightly integrated family compact. His son-in-law is superintendent and two sons have jobs at the mill. Harry has a house in town, but spends most of his time at the mine.

When the party was over, Harry stuffed two of the banquet cigars in his vest pocket and left for the mine. While some of the executives from New York and Pittsburg donned miners' hats and rubber boots for an inspection underground, Harry went up to his silver room.

"I've always been able to look a man in the face and tell him to go to the devil. I don't think I'll have to do that with the men here this week-end."

---

business angle

Live and Learn in London

London.

WHEN I tell someone it's thirty years since I was last in London, he's sure to say: "You must see great changes. What do you notice most?"

The answer is the traffic lights—perfectly ordinary traffic lights, but they weren't there in 1919. This still is London, the same London it always was. Neither Hitler's bombs nor postwar crisis has changed its character or diminished its charm.

The pigeons are still fed in Trafalgar Square, Nelson still stands atop his column, the Lifeguards sit their horses in the arches in Whitehall, the House of Commons is being rebuilt, and the traffic swirls unceasingly through Leicester Square and Piccadilly Circus.

Last night there was bright moonlight, so instead of going to bed I went to see St. Paul's and the now big open space beyond, (my taximan had been there the big night when most of the damage was done and told me all about it) and St. Clement Danes and the Temple Courts and Temple Church, all shockingly damaged. But London itself lives on, as it always has and will. Going home to the Park Lane Hotel, I journeyed to Lancaster Gate and walked across Hyde Park to Piccadilly. Nothing really was changed. Even the girls who spoke to me along Piccadilly had been there in 1919—or perhaps their aunts.

Really there has been very little time for personal sightseeing. For me and the five other Canadian editors who are here as guests of the British Government, it's been a continual rush from morning to night. We've already had group discussions with officials of the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply and the Dollar Exports Board on the vital subject of increasing British exports to Canada (and thereby raising Britain's ability to purchase the products of Canada); we've had a talk with the top people of the Commonwealth Relations Office; we've been given receptions (cocktail parties) by High Commissioner Dana Wilgress and his aides at Canada House, by Lord Kemsley (owner of the big string of Kemsley newspapers) and Lady Kemsley at Chandos House, and by the Federation of British Industries, the Empire Press Union and the Periodical Proprietors Association.

We have spent a very interesting hour with Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress. We have gone to Acton to see the big repair shops of London Transport, the authority which operates all the London surface and underground transport services; we have been over the De Havilland Aircraft Company's works at Hatfield and inspected the new "Comet" jetliner which the other day flew from London to Libya and back in less than seven hours. We have visited "The Smiths of England"—S. Smith and Sons (England) Ltd., Cricklewood, and the works of Electric and Musical Industries Ltd. at Hayes.

We have been given a dinner at the Savoy (we have already done so many things at the Savoy that we know it better than we do our own hotel) by the Times Publishing Company and have gone to Printing House Square to see *The Times* go to press. All of these things have been very remarkable experiences, at which we have met many of Britain's leading men and had frank exchanges of views on Canadian-British Trade Problems. And new experiences are constantly being added. Before we leave London in a day or two we are to be given a lunch by publisher Sir Frank Newnes, and Mr. Ewart J. Robertson (Canadian), General Manager of *The Daily Express*, is to take us over his plant. And we are still only at the beginning of our tour.

Over the next fortnight we are to be taken to see industries (mostly industrial equipment producers) at Grantham, Lincoln, Ripon, Stockton-on-Tees, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Manchester, Burton, Stafford, Birmingham, Smethwick, Coventry and other places. We have been assigned two comfortable cars, with chauffeurs, by the Ministry of Supply.

The chief facts we have learned so far is that Britain is pushing her industrial recovery not only vigorously but with considerable sagacity, that there are many British products which Canada could use to advantage and which do not compete with Canadian products, and that the restoration of Britain's ability to buy Canadian products in the quantities we want can probably only come about through a larger purchasing by Canada of British goods. Britain wants to take as many Canadian goods as she used to take, and more, but from now on she can pay for them only by sending her own goods to us. Gone are the days, for us, of a largely one-way flow of trade. From now on it has to be two-way. If I survive, which I doubt, I will report again next week.

by

P. M. Richards

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
in

Time, Motion and Methods Study
Incentive Plans and Job Evaluation
Foremen and Supervisory Training
Personnel Selection, Training and Administration
Cost, Production and Budgetary Controls
Sales, Distribution and Marketing
Office Systems
Organization Surveys

•

J. D. WOODS & GORDON Limited
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

HEAD OFFICE:
199 BAY ST.
TORONTO

SERVICE TO THE INSURED BUILDS
BUSINESS FOR AGENTS

• Company claims offices in 7 Ontario centres provide service that satisfies Pilot policyholders of automobile, fire, personal property floater, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability insurance and fidelity and surety bonds.

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

CANADA'S dependence on foreign markets was driven home again last week. Strikes in the U.S. continued with little more than glimmers of hope for a settlement. With 4,000,000 idle workers in the United States, it seemed very likely that our exports across the line would be hit. Worse still, perhaps, was the threat of having important raw materials cut off by the strikes.

From the U.K. too, came a sharp rap. Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would have to cut her imports from dollar areas by $1,200 million. How much of this will be at the expense of Canada isn't known, but Canadian business can expect some cuts from this source. Canadian wheat growers got the first indication of what may follow when U.K. Food Minister John Strachey said that wheat imports from Canada would have to be substantially reduced (see below).

WHEAT CUTS: *Food Minister Strachey's announcement was bad news.*

This came on the heels of a Bureau of Statistics announcement that, though the Canadian wheat crop this year is expected to be about 23 million bushels less than it was in 1948, total wheat stocks will be about the same. A large carry-over makes up the difference.

American imports react sharply to changes in economic conditions in that country. In his budget speech Finance Minister Abbott warned that even a short term slump in the U.S. would have immediate effects on Canadian sales across the border. The announcement of a 19 per cent drop in Canadian exports to the U.S. for September seemed to bear this out. For the nine months of this year, Canadian exports to U.S. are $12,000,000 less than they were for the same period last year.

Canadian business may not show the full effect of this slump for a while since, so far, exports to the U.K. and Commonwealth have held above the 1948 level—principally because of large wheat exports. But with the threat of a sharp curtailment of U.K. imports, foreign trade developments this week boded ill for our economy.

WHEAT:

The Last Year

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE got some bad news last week. U.K. Food Minister John Strachey served informal notice that Britain would cut still further her food imports from dollar areas. A bilateral wheat agreement signed by Britain and Canada in 1946 provided that Canada supply Britain with 500,000,000 bu. during a four year period. This is the last of the four years.

140,000,000 bushels of this year's crop will go to Britain at $2.00 a bushel under the agreement. From then on, according to the Food Minister, British purchases of wheat from Canada will have to be reduced.

Trade and Commerce Minister C. D. Howe wasn't unduly alarmed by the announcement—said it was the first he had heard of the U.K. plans. "We have a contract with the British this year and we expected to go on selling our wheat when that contract ends," he said.

INSURANCE:

Selling Saving

IN THE years that lie ahead the role of the insurance industry will be a crucial one in the preservation of the democratic system, according to President Carrol M. Shanks of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

He was speaking to the 2,105 agents who attended the 60th annual convention at Cincinnati of the National Association of Life Underwriters, among whom were quite a number of Canadians.

He also said that the role of the agent will be the central one, since there will always be attacks upon private insurance and the agency system, and that, accordingly, it will be necessary for the person who is closest to the public—the agent—to give the public the facts about the insurance business.

U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was also one of the speakers. In discussing the question of the welfare state versus private enterprise, he referred to the great conflict which was going on throughout the world today between human liberty and the doctrine that the state shall dominate and direct in detail the daily lives of its people. He pointed out how the state was constantly attempting to extend its welfare services and to call this "insurance by the state", although it was not insurance at all but only a tax to provide increased Governmental activity.

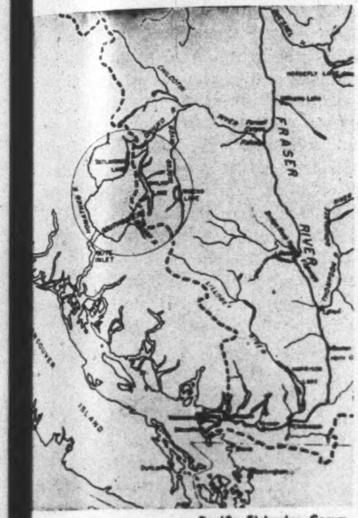
In the Senator's view, the justification for the agency system in the life insurance business is that it sells people on the necessity of saving. It takes salesmanship, he said, to convince people to save, rather than spend, so as to safeguard the future of their families and themselves. On the other hand, he pointed out, welfare plans by Governments do not cause people to save—and without saving there is no progress.

FISHERIES:

Salmon vs. Hydro

N SPITE of the fact that a drop in luminum sales in the U.S. and Britin has caused the Aluminum Co. of Canada to cut production by about 15 per cent, the company is still going head with its big expansion plans in British Columbia.

$1,000,000 has been allocated for urveys and exploratory work—most f it in the Tweedsmuir Park area. Alcan's Vice-President, McNeely Dubose, who is sparking the undertaking,



—Pacific Fisheries Comm.

CHILKO LAKE: *Important spawnng area. Is it hydro or salmon?*

xpects the surveys will last two years.

If the Tweedsmuir Park probing ives unsatisfactory results, the comany will go further south and study he Chilko Lake area. The indications re they'll run into some trouble here. Chilko Lake and its rivers make p the spawning ground of a large almon run, and the Pacific Coast almon industry will oppose any deelopments there which might hurt he run.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT ND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of irectors of this Company has declared a ividend of one dollar per share on the Comany's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, ayable on December 15th, 1949 to shareholders f record at the close of business on November 0th, 1949.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the bove dividend is represented by Coupon No. 84, hich coupon should be detached by the holders f warrants and presented for payment as ollows:—

1. Coupons detached from warrants physically held in and by residents of Belgium or the Duchy of Luxembourg, France, or The Netherlands — after compliance with the Belgian French or The Netherlands regulations pertaining thereto and following a notice which will be published in each country in connection therewith — must be presented to the Company's paying agent in Brussels, Paris or Amsterdam, respectively, for payment.

2. In all other cases coupons may be presented in England to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard St., London E.C.3, or in Canada to the Company, 25 King St. West, Toronto. If presented in England coupons will be paid in Canadian currency provided holder complies with the Exchange Control Act (1947).

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of anada will, where applicable, be subject to eduction of Canadian Non-resident Income ax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 25th day of ctober, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

The Transfer Agents of the Company are ational Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and ontreal, Canada, and The National City Bank f New York, New York, who should be notified romptly of any change of address.

The fisheries are afraid that the construction of dams will block the return of the salmon to spawn, and that the "race" of salmon which uses the rivers on which the dams are proposed will consequently die out.

Mr. Dubose maintains that steep falls in rivers where his company now proposes to build dams prevent the fish from using the rivers anyway. These dams, consequently, should not cause any decline in Pacific salmon stocks.

But the report of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission has the west coast fishermen worried. The Commission says that the salmon stocks in the Pacific have been declining in certain regions "primarily because of obstructions placed in the spawning streams."

The Commission was not too sure that salmon and hydro could share the rivers. "The widely held impression that power represents the preeminent utilization of a water resource, and the companion belief that power and fisheries may always exist on the same watershed give cause for grave concern."

Fisheries people weren't too sure of public support for their position. They complain that when new industries are being proposed, "there is a very human tendency to forget those we already have". Particularly when these new industries involve investments of $500,000,000 which is what Alcan estimates the developments will cost.

MINES:

New Gold Rush?

ALASKA has a new gold rush! Nuggets the size of peas were discovered by a fisherman on the Yukon River while putting his fish wheel away for winter, and since, scores of prospectors have been arriving daily at the scene, which appropriately has been named Fishwheel. The find is near historic Fort Yukon, but whether or not it will be a bonanza will not be known until after the spring breakup.

■ A free market for gold is still being sought by the mining industry, and this time it is asking the Government to permit bullion trading in Canada. As a basis for investment and storing purposes mine owners suggest $1,000 units, about 27 ounces. Apparently there is no law in Canada preventing private transactions within the country; however, only the Federal Government itself can export gold. Possession of raw or unwrought metal is illegal in Ontario—this is to prevent high-grading. Mining men are of the opinion considerable demand would develop if trading in gold in bullion form was allowed.

Obviously, in making representations for bullion trading, the gold mining industry is interested in securing a higher price than the $38.50 now received for part of their output. For some time gold producers have been mincing no words when pointing out they were denied the right to export their product, while at the same time having to meet rising costs of labor and supplies. They feel they should be able to sell their product to a better market than at present if they can find one.

Do You Own Called Bonds?

Over $600 million Dominion of Canada 3% and 4½% Bonds with maturity dates of October 1, 1952 and November 1, 1959 have been called for redemption this fall.

The prompt reinvestment of funds received from such redemptions avoids loss of interest. Our "November Review and Securities List" offers a broad list of attractive Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation securities yielding from 3% to over 6%.

The "Review" includes comments concerning the effect of the recent redemptions on Canadian securities markets as well as other information on Canadian business conditions of interest to investors.

Our "November Review and Securities List" will be forwarded upon request by mail or telephone to our nearest office.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

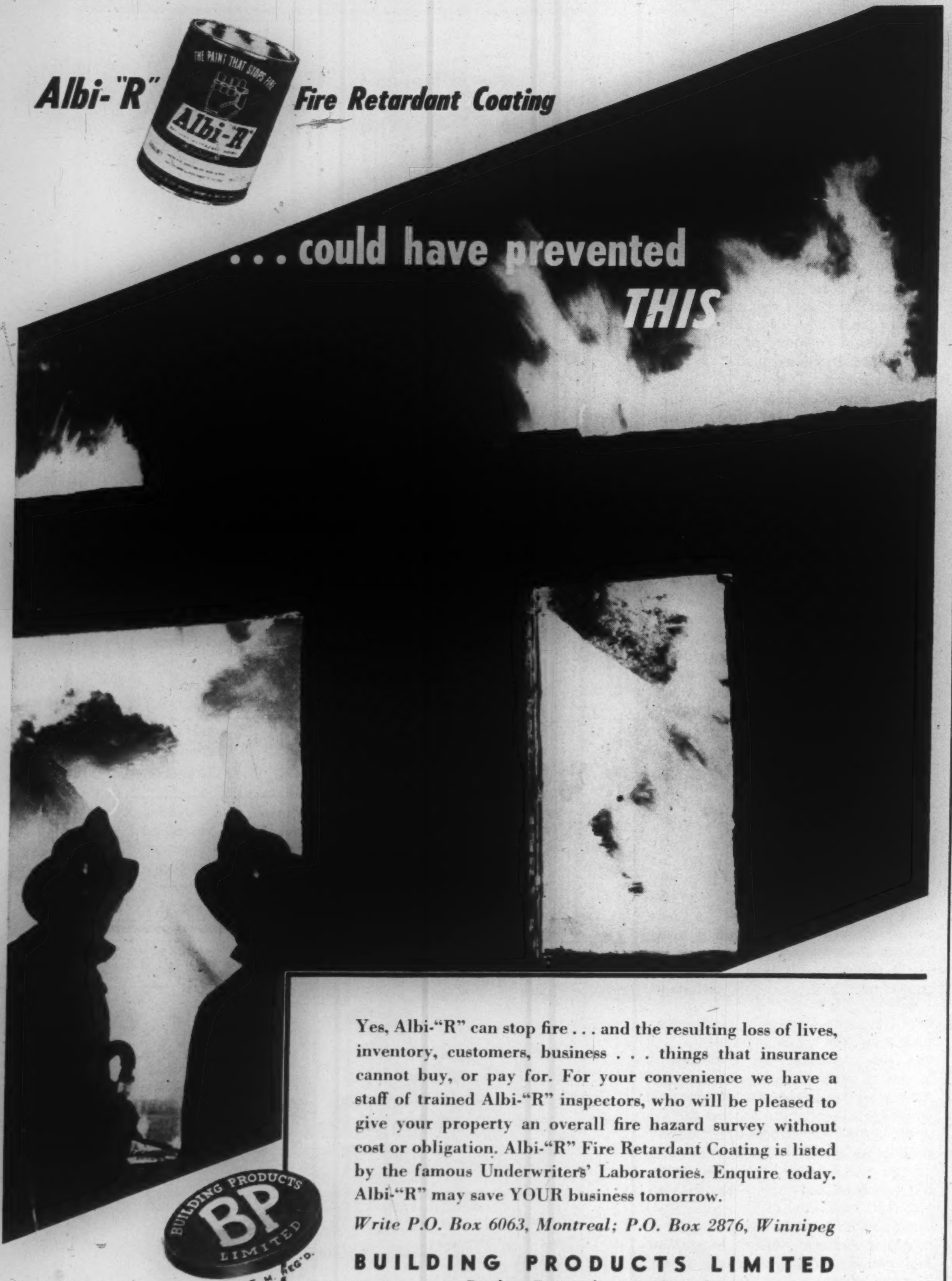
The EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

OIL:

Needed: $1 Billion

IF CANADIAN self-sufficiency in oil is to be attained in the next 10 years, an investment of $1,000,000,000 will be needed for development, in the opinion of N. M. Fowler, chief statistician of James Richardson & Sons. His information is that to reach this objective Canada would have to produce 150,000,000 barrels annually which would call for establishing 3,000,000,000 barrels of oil reserves in the ground. Alberta could at present produce 100,000 barrels daily if delivery facilities were available.

Angela Hotel
ENGLISH INN ATMOSPHERE
Quiet and restful. Excellent cuisine
SPECIAL WINTER RATES
VICTORIA, B.C.



Albi-"R" Fire Retardant Coating
THE PAINT THAT STOPS FIRE
Albi-R
. . . could have prevented THIS
BUILDING PRODUCTS BP LIMITED
T. M. REG'D.

Yes, Albi-"R" can stop fire . . . and the resulting loss of lives, inventory, customers, business . . . things that insurance cannot buy, or pay for. For your convenience we have a staff of trained Albi-"R" inspectors, who will be pleased to give your property an overall fire hazard survey without cost or obligation. Albi-"R" Fire Retardant Coating is listed by the famous Underwriters' Laboratories. Enquire today. Albi-"R" may save YOUR business tomorrow.

Write P.O. Box 6063, Montreal; P.O. Box 2876, Winnipeg

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
Dealers Everywhere in Canada

U.K. business

THOSE BRITISH DEBTS

AFTER smouldering for months—years, indeed—the problem of the sterling balances and unrequited exports from Britain has been fanned into flame by devaluation of the pound.

The releases from sterling funds held in London on overseas account had been acknowledged as a major element in Britain's exchange difficulties, and only by deliberate evasion could the subject have been avoided at the Anglo-American-Canadian talks in Washington. The tripartite communique duly recognized its importance but showed no sense of urgency in the matter. After devaluation the old policy of easy leniency must be changed, or the hoped-for benefits of devaluation will inevitably fade away.

The problem arises from the fact that Britain has been repaying debt—mostly contracted in prosecution of the war and therefore subject, at least, to negotiation—on a scale far beyond her means in this difficult phase of her economic history.

The blame is usually attached to India, the largest creditor, which has made extortionate demands. But can the British Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, escape responsibility for agreeing to debt repayment which has jeopardized the whole sterling system?

The White Paper on the U.K.'s balance of payments for the first half of 1949 provided fresh information on the drawing-down of these short-term sterling accounts. These liabilities stood at £3,700 million at the end of 1946, which was approximately the highest point reached. By the middle of 1948 the total was down to £3,552 million. In the following twelvemonth—a shorter period—the reduction was much larger, to £3,233 million. A part of the releases is on account of Marshall Plan commitments to help Europe, but most is to the sterling area.

ARTIFICIAL DEMAND

IN THE first half of this year Britain had a surplus on over-all payments account of £130 million with the sterling and European "Marshall" countries—a little less than the over-all deficit with the dollar area. Releases of sterling balances to those two groups of countries in the same period totalled £125 million net. In effect, the non-dollar countries' demand for British goods was fortified artificially, and goods which might have earned dollars were diverted from North America. Though it would be absurd to suggest that the £130 million surplus on sterling and OEEC area account could have wiped out most of a dollar area deficit of £135 million, there is no doubt that this latter figure could have been much lower if the pattern of trade had not been twisted by the artificial "arrangement" of buying-power.

The releases did, indeed, maintain the U.K.'s export totals, and full employment, in a weakening sellers' market. This was one of the British Government's motives. The other motive

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 119

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of November, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Secretary

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
October 25th, 1949.

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. D. GOODERHAM
President

A. W. EASTMURE
Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

was political. Generous provision of capital and consumer goods was understood to be necessary to the "political stability" of India and Pakistan.

Devaluation has changed the economic position profoundly, in that there is no question—as yet—of any difficulty in selling as much as is available for export: the difficulty is to meet export demands in full. Hence the bankers' insistence that policy on the sterling balances must be adjusted.

But there has been no corresponding change in political requirements. Hence the proposal, which seems to have been received not unsympathetically in Washington, that the sterling area's "reasonable" import needs should be financed, but that the burden of financing more imports than could be paid for by normal commercial means should be shifted, in the main, to the United States.

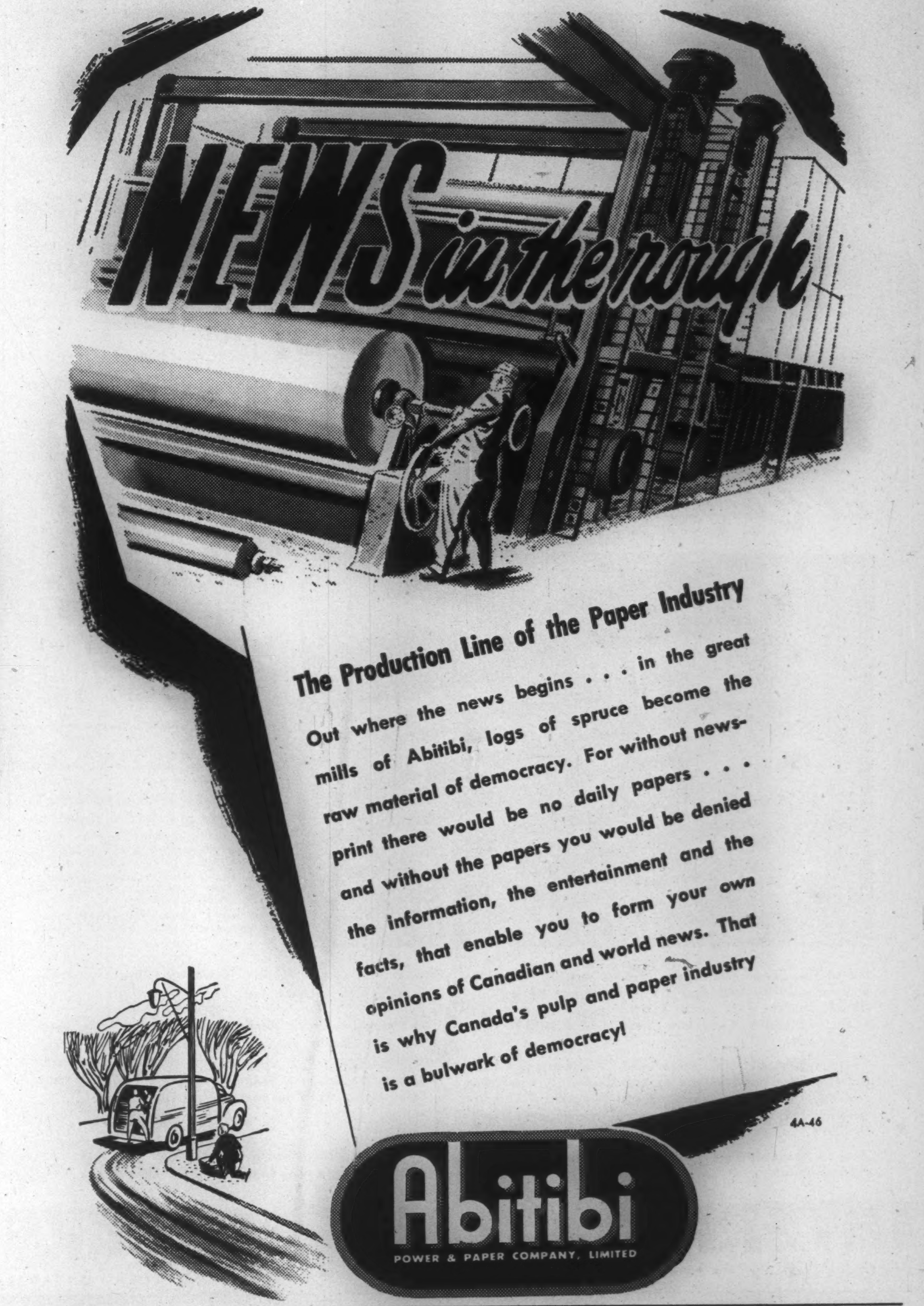
CLOSE LOOK: *This group of Canadian business writers is now in the U.K. studying export problems.*

STERLING STRATEGY

IT CAN be assumed that the problem of the sterling balances will be handled in future as a political problem—a problem, indeed, of world strategy. It is focussed on the Indian sub-continent but embraces, of course, also the Middle East. Releases of sterling or dollars will be viewed primarily as a means to build up India as a counterweight to Communist China.

In the opinion of the City of London, the "cold war" is mainly America's responsibility, and an arrangement whereby America took over, directly or in effect, the burden of the sterling balances would be approved in British banking circles.

Exporters who have been doing good business with the recipients of released sterling take a somewhat different view. They question whether there is really much scope for transferring exports from the sterling to the dollar area. The sterling countries' principal need, they argue, is capital equipment, and it is not likely that Britain can sell this on a large scale to the U.S.A., though Canada may be willing to transfer some of its demand for capital goods from the U.S.A. to Britain, now that the U.S. dollar is dearer and sterling is cheaper. The U.K.'s capital industries are "geared" to the sterling area and are not particularly anxious to seek new markets which may be only temporary.



The Production Line of the Paper Industry

Out where the news begins . . . in the great mills of Abitibi, logs of spruce become the raw material of democracy. For without newsprint there would be no daily papers . . . and without the papers you would be denied the information, the entertainment and the facts, that enable you to form your own opinions of Canadian and world news. That is why Canada's pulp and paper industry is a bulwark of democracy!

4A-46

Abitibi
POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

68 YONGE ST., TORONTO 1
R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30, 1949, payable on the 1st day of December, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of November, 1949. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 21, 1949.

A CLEAN SWEEP!

6 out of 6 Top Honors

won by drivers of

INTERNATIONALS

at Canada's 3rd annual Truck Roadeo

MEET THE CHAMPS

TRACTOR—Semi-Trailer Division: Top row, left to right:

1st award winner—Frank Bell, Canadian Breweries Transport Limited, Toronto.

2nd award winner—L. Clayton Reesor, Canada Bread Co. Ltd., Toronto.

3rd award winner—George F. Cumming, John Labatt Ltd., London, Ontario.

STRAIGHT TRUCK DIVISION—Bottom row, left to right:

1st award winner—Wilbert W. Bradley, Schell Transport Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

2nd award winner—Jules Chartrand, Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Ltd., Port Credit, Ontario.

3rd award winner—Bernard E. Jones, John Labatt Ltd., London, Ontario.

All of the good things ever said or written about the maneuverability and over-all performance of International Trucks, were again proved in dramatic fashion at the 3rd Annual Canadian Truck Roadeo, held recently in Toronto.

Thousands viewed the spectacle of Canada's finest truck drivers, from all sections of the Dominion, competing for championship honors. Each competitor had the privilege of selecting the make of truck he preferred to drive.

And every single Top Award Winner chose and drove an International!

Yes, it was a great victory for Internationals—and the men who drove them, too!

The Canadian Truck Roadeo Championships are sponsored annually by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario, in co-operation with the American Trucking Association, Ontario Department of Highways, University of Toronto, and Police Authorities.

International Trucks Are Made In Canada
At Harvester's New Chatham Works

35-571

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED • HAMILTON ONTARIO

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1949, payable on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY, 1950, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th NOVEMBER, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.
Montreal, 25th October, 1949.

MEDLAND & SON

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878

A CONSULTING SERVICE
. . . WITHOUT OBLIGATION

371 BAY STREET • TORONTO Phone EL. 5332

U.S. business

Convertible Sterling

BELIEVING that currency devaluations have laid the groundwork for the convertibility of sterling, some top officials in the International Monetary Fund feel that Great Britain should move in that direction within the next six months.

Having played a prominent role in urging Britain to devalue, it is not surprising that Fund officials think that the difficult problem of currency convertibility could be solved in short order. They feel that confidence in the pound has been restored through "courageous" action by Britain. Many had felt, they add, that so deep a cut was "politically impossible".

—Miller

IMF'S *Managing Director Camille Gutt—courage restored confidence.*

The Fund officials say a nation should be able to offer desirable goods at attractive prices. But in their minds the settlement of the frozen sterling balances must be achieved before convertibility is attained. There must be strenuous efforts to scale down, fund or free these balances.

Prominent executives in Government, banking and business fields who have held round-table discussions with Fund officials—under the sponsorship of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce—are not so optimistic on the near-future prospects of convertible currencies in Britain or elsewhere.

They stress the need for adequate monetary reserves and stabilization loans before the long step to convertibility can be taken. Those dealing with financial policy in the State Department cautiously say that the Marshall Aid nations should show much more progress in order to warrant the granting of stabilization loans in 1952.

It would be difficult, they say, to make out a case for stabilization loans at the present time. The recent devaluations, they add, "checked the symptoms rather than cured the fever". Before making stabilization loans, in the State Department's view, it must be plainly evident that a country has reached the point of equilibrium, and gold must be brought out of hiding in such countries as France.

The top-flight bankers present recalled that Canada is the only nation to have reached the point where a successful stabilization loan has been made. If was agreed that stabilization loans to any other nation at this time would be wasted. They contended that such loans constitute a "seal of approval" and are utilized only in the final stages of approach towards currency convertibility. Where the preparations are adequate the loan is rarely used.

Some economists argued along with the Fund officials that steps toward convertibility should be taken by Britain within six months. The most pessimistic view was presented by the head of a large manufacturing concern who flatly maintained that convertibility was impossible so long as Britain continued to have a Socialist Government.

U.S. Trade Fairs?

Plans for an international trade fair in New York next year, similar to the big Canadian trade fair in Toronto, have been abandoned. There has been considerable fanfare for such a venture here and an impressive preliminary organization was formed some time ago to start the ball rolling. Some of those who were most enthusiastic about the idea at first have found that there is not sufficient interest in the project to merit going ahead with it at present.

International trade does not enter sufficiently into the life of the average New Yorker to cause him to recognize the value of a trading mart on a world scale. He is more likely to think of carnivals or circuses when fairs are mentioned. Nor is space available for the undertaking. New York is sadly lacking in permanent exhibition grounds, such as those at Toronto.

Chicago, Detroit and Atlantic City civic leaders and businessmen, it seems, are not so easily discouraged and have started the necessary groundwork for international fairs to run for two-week periods in August, October and November, respectively.

In all three cases early plans call for modest beginnings, with around 500,000 square feet of exhibit space contrasted with the 750,000 square feet of exhibit space at Toronto the first year of Canada's fair.

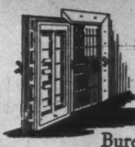
It will be interesting to see whether the international fair idea catches on in the States. Curiously enough, the business people seem far more interested in the Toronto fair and those in Europe than they are in seeing one or more of them spring up in their own country.

Truman On Pensions

PRESIDENT TRUMAN told 200 industrialists attending an off-the-record banquet in Washington recently that they had better learn to cooperate with labor for their own good as well as that of the nation. Some of the businessmen left the meeting with a definite impression that the President's remarks pointed to an eventual seizure of steel mills and coal mines by the government should the necessity arise.

The President, according to second-hand reports of the gathering, found fault with both labor and management but the management side came out second-best.

Should White House pressure lead to the establishment of non-contributory pensions in the steel industry, they will not be long coming in other industries. A survey of 255 recently-adopted pension plans in companies employing 1,500,000 workers showed that 60 per cent are on a joint contributory basis.



1 REASON WHY a million Canadians use the B of M...

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

for safeguarding valuables

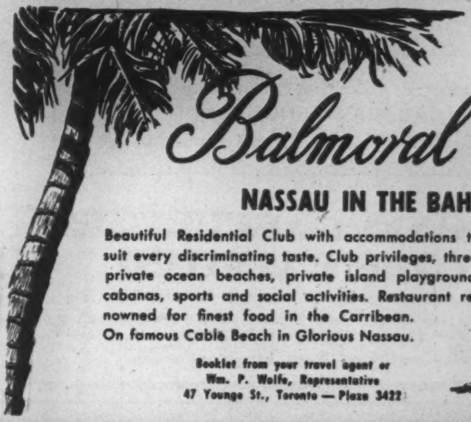
Bureau drawers and cupboards are no place for government bonds and other valuable papers when protection behind the steel doors of our vaults costs so little. Thousands of B of M customers have found a personal Safety Deposit Box the answer to their safekeeping needs—at a cost of but a cent or two a day.

Ask for our booklet
21 ways
a million Canadians
use the B of M

AD74

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank ... WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817



Balmoral Club

NASSAU IN THE BAHAMAS

Beautiful Residential Club with accommodations to suit every discriminating taste. Club privileges, three private ocean beaches, private island playground, cabanas, sports and social activities. Restaurant renowned for finest food in the Carribean.
On famous Cable Beach in Glorious Nassau.

Booklet from your travel agent or
Wm. P. Wolfe, Representative
47 Younge St., Toronto — Plaza 3422

Do you realize Life Insurance is your easiest way of saving money?

Many business women — after taking out a Mutual Life of Canada endowment or pension policy — have found that they have adopted the one sure way for them to save money regularly. Consult our local representative. He will show you a policy or plan that will suit your needs exactly.

Protection at low cost

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE 80th YEAR WATERLOO ONT

39

How to make your dream

come true

That home you'd like to call your very own — don't let it be just a dream. Here's the safe and sure way to make it come true. Invest in Canada Savings Bonds. They are backed by all the resources of the Dominion of Canada. The coupons, clipped regularly, help to build towards your goal.

Everyone has something to save for!

Start today to make that dream come true, *buy*
CANADA SAVINGS BONDS.
Telephone WA. 3681, write or wire to —

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPN. LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities Since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

READY TO SERVE YOU...

With professional skill in the following capacities —

- Executor and Trustee
- Transfer Agent and Registrar
- Real Estate Management, Sales and Rentals
- Investment Management
- Collection Agent
- Savings Department

CHARTERED TRUST
COMPANY

34 King Street W., Toronto, WA. 7681 — 388 St. James St. W., Montreal, HA. 5166

SERVICE · SAVING · SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
B C DAHLMANN Res Vice-Pres Concourse Bldg Toronto Elgin 3355

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE **MONARCH LIFE**
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

business briefs

■ If your business involves British Columbia, you might be interested in a short snappy publication of O'Brien Advertising Ltd. in Vancouver. It's called **"The British Columbia Trend"** and in twenty charted and illustrated pages sets out the business picture in BC under three headings—markets, production and facilities for enterprise.

■ The National **Industrial Design** Committee in Ottawa is turning out a pamphlet which may be of interest to Canadian manufacturers. It's illustrated, and tells how a manufacturer of consumer goods may obtain industrial design assistance in the development of his product.

Stressing the importance of industrial design, the pamphlet argues that not only must the product work well, be based on economical use of material and be rapidly produced on available machinery; it must also look right and handle easily before it will sell. This is the responsibility of the industrial designer. To meet increasing competition Canadian manufacturers must cease to borrow designs from their competitors. Encouragement of Canadian talent in this field by manufacturers will give our national product a distinct place in world markets.

new products

A PICTURE IN A MINUTE

■ A camera that not only takes, but develops and prints a "picture-in-a-minute" is being distributed by Benograph. The Polaroid Land camera, which does the job, is 9½ inches by 4½ inches and weighs 4 lbs. 4 ozs. Take your picture, and sixty seconds later a semi-gloss, deckle-edge print is ready for removal from the rear of the camera. You can't use ordinary film—as the advertisers say "the Land camera and the Land film work together as a team to produce the instantaneous prints."

■ A Chicago firm is producing a home water filter. Ten layers of fine screen and three layers of chemicals take foreign matter and bad tastes out of the water. The whole unit is about four inches long.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

Save
SO YOU CAN
PLAN

You can't realize those dreams unless you *begin* to make them come true — NOW. Regular saving of small amounts enables you to *plan* your future. Start by opening a Savings Account with Canada Permanent. **YOUR DEPOSITS EARN 2% INTEREST.**

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
10-8

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On October 19th, 1949, a quarterly dividend of Sixty cents per share and an extra dividend of Fifty cents per share in Canadian currency were declared on the no par value Shares of this Company, both payable December 5th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 10th, 1949.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
October 19th, 1949 *Secretary*

Dividend No. 249

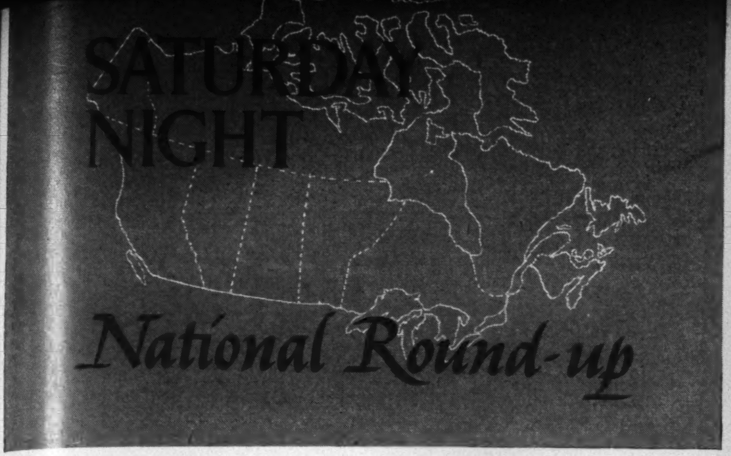
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Que.
October 18, 1949.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



National Round-up

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Muzzle Muddle

F. BERNARD GILL, free-spoken, free-thinking editor of the bi-weekly *Western Star* at Corner Brook had things to say about the exorbitant cost of living he felt prevailed in the small west coast town and he said them in a series of editorials. This was not to the liking of a "prominent businessman" who put a little pressure on the paper with the result that Gill now finds himself looking for a new job.

It didn't stop there. West coast trade unions have taken the matter to the floor of the Legislature. Premier Smallwood read a joint telegram from five unions: ". . . This is in our opinion absolute muzzling of the press. The labor organizations are loud in their protests against such an undemocratic principle." The Premier added his word: "This is a disgusting situation. I do not blame the people of Corner Brook who have been compelled to pay the highest prices in Newfoundland. It could be no worse in darkest Russia."

■ The stork is no respecter of classes or, very often, where he deposits his valuable bundles. The other day at Ernest Harmon Air Force Base, on the west coast of Newfoundland, Lieut. H. C. Sorenson was racing the bird from B area to the base hospital with Lieut. Pat and Mrs. Leary, but the car lost the race. A boy 8 pounds and 14 ounces was successfully delivered in the car by Maintenance and Supply Officer Lieut. Leary. Taximen have had close calls but this is the first car-baby in this part of the Dominion.

—CP

IN 1941 *census takers scribbled awkwardly on huge, cumbersome sheets to collect all the vital information.*

■ The CNR will soon be taking over the Newfoundland Hotel, St. John's, the principal hostelry in the island. It has been the property of the Newfoundland Government for years. It is the meeting place of Rotary, Kinsmen, and Lions and has had its 400 rooms booked up since before union by mainland businessmen and civil servants from Ottawa. It has been losing money for years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Fishing Facts

PLANS FOR the Island's sporadic heavy fishing industry received a shot in the arm at the annual meeting of the Fisheries Federation recently. J. B. Myrick, one of the directors of the Canadian Fisheries Council, pointed out that the Island can take advantage of its national assets as a fisheries province without large capital expenditure.

There is little chance of the Islanders competing with the big fellows such as Halifax or Lunenburg. They can cut into the market for canned products to be found in their own waters but which are at present imported from abroad.

First step is to teach the fishermen the use of new methods and new equipment. Also, much time lost in fishing for bait could be saved by the establishment of bait-freezing facilities strategically located. Another proposal is to have the harbors enlarged to accommodate large boats—at the moment only Souris is equipped to handle ships heavily laden with cod, for instance.

Following the Federation's discussion, Hon. Eugene Cullen, newly appointed Minister of Industry and Natural Resources, announced that an engineer is at present surveying the possibilities. Depending on his findings, the Island's heavy fishing industry may become a reality.

ALBERTA:

Incensed Wrestler

GORGEOUS GEORGE, the wrestler who insists on having the ring, his opponent and referee deodorized and disinfected before every bout, is no man to pass up a publicity gag.

When it was conveyed to George that his appearance in Calgary would be staged in the bull ring of the Stampede grounds, he went to work. He wired Calgary's Mayor J. C. Watson: "I am given to understand that I am being asked to wrestle . . . in premises also used for displaying horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Contamination by such animals is abhorrent to me. . .

"I would therefore appreciate assurance from yourself that proper hygienic or deodorizing measures are to be taken on the premises."

His Worship handed the wire to Medical Health Officer W. H. Hill for reply. Said Dr. Hill: "We have received no mention in your wire of the allergic manifestations following exposure to such odors. Thus we do not know if the abhorrence is due to pathological symptoms or is purely a state of mind. . .

"I suggest the use of some application in the neighborhood of the olfactory nerve endings or in the mucus membranes of the nose, of something like 'Shalimar,' 'Night in Paris,' or 'My Sin' to enhance your gorgeousness."

—CP

MOST GLITTERING *welcome since the visit of President Truman was accorded to Prime Minister Nehru of India, Ottawa. With him at the airport are the Prime Minister and former Prime Minister Mackenzie King with many other notables.*

ONTARIO:

Crusading Journalist

D. M. LeBOURDAIS is a long, lean, grey-haired free-lance journalist in Toronto who espouses serious causes.

A little over a year ago Mr. LeBourdais formed a new organization, the Mental Patients Welfare Association. It was made up of relatives of patients in Ontario's mental hospitals. Its membership grew to over 600.

Last week the association presented a brief to Ontario Health Minister Russell T. Kelley. A layman, Mr. Kelley was flustered when he saw more than 200 of the Welfareites crowded outside his office. He pulled a boner. He said that the Federal Government's renowned Sunnybrook hospital, which Mr. LeBourdais had cited as an example, must be feeding patients on gold nuggets, its costs were so high.

He was even more flustered when he read the brief. It said the mental hospitals were "hopelessly inadequate," the *per diem* cost was only half that allotted to prisoners in jails, and generally criticized the institutions.

The credit probably doesn't go to Mr. LeBourdais, or to his brief, but two days later he could at least look self-satisfied.

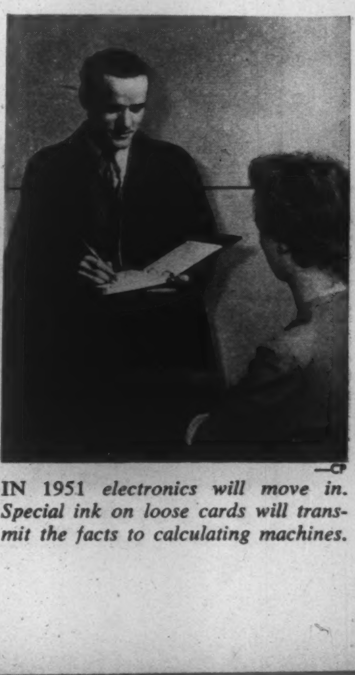
Premier Frost and Mr. Kelley in a joint statement announced the biggest hospital building program in Ontario's history: $35,000,000 was to be spent on new institutions and modernization of the present fourteen hospitals, 4,000 new beds were to be added, bringing the capacity to well over 20,000.

SASKATCHEWAN:

Wanted: More Answers

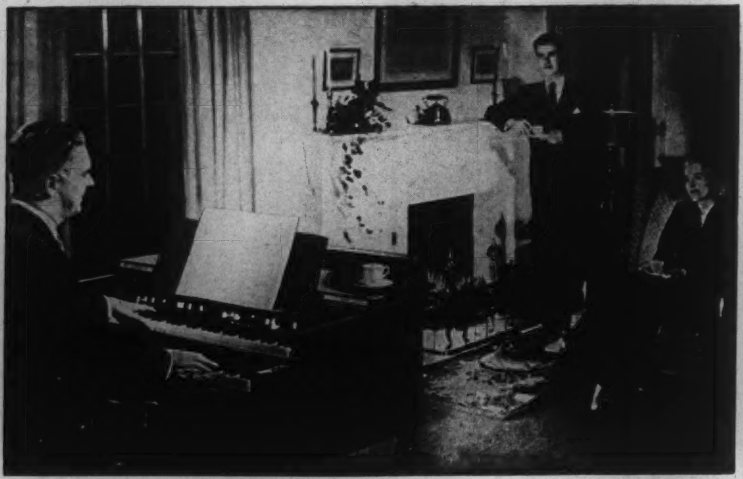
CONTROL of a privately owned insurance company, doing business in opposition to the Government Insurance Office, has been acquired by the Government of Saskatchewan.

Through an agent (Garnet Barlow agencies) the Government bid up to $88 a share for the stock and acquired 75 per cent with an outlay of about $265,000. The company was Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity, operating in both Alberta and Saskat-


—CP

IN 1951 *electronics will move in. Special ink on loose cards will transmit the facts to calculating machines.*

The Cares of the Day
Disappear as you play



YOUR fingers press the keys of your Hammond Organ and your cares are lost in the music.

This is the voice of the Hammond Organ, speaking with a wealth of color no other instrument can offer . . . matching your moods . . . inspiring you to play.

If you can play the piano you can quickly learn to play the Hammond Organ. It is easy to own. It is a life-time investment in carefree enjoyment. For the name of the dealer nearest you, write today.

Manufactured in Canada by

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED
1600 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, MONTREAL

Information on the Hammond Solovox also available upon request.

Once again... famous Furness
TRIANGLE CRUISES
TO BERMUDA AND NASSAU on the "QUEEN of BERMUDA"

FROM NEW YORK

NOV. 17 · DEC. 1 · DEC. 15

Here's the ideal combination that thrilled thousands before the war! The outstanding short-cruise vacation buy! Visit bewitching Bermuda and enchanting Nassau! Enjoy days of fun on the "Queen." Private bath with every room . . . broad sports deck . . . pool . . . dancing . . . Cruise Director . . . entertainment. This pleasure-planned ship is your hotel throughout.

7 DAYS
$160 up

Regular Saturday Sailings from New York to BERMUDA
ROUND TRIP $125 up.

See Your Travel Agent
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
815 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

chewan. Although it was permitted to undertake almost any type of insurance except life, it specialized in fidelity guarantee and automobile insurance.

The deal leaves a lot of questions to be answered but so far, Premier T. C. Douglas and his Provincial Treasurer, C. M. Fines, have been reluctant to talk. The Government announcement of the deal came out through its bureau of publications and the details were meagre.

What will happen to the company's Alberta business remains obscure beyond the premier's verbal answer to a question that the possibility of expanding the Saskatchewan Government's insurance business into other provinces was being considered. Whether the business will be swallowed up in the Government Insurance Office or will continue independent operation as a Crown corporation is not known. Whether it will retain its old name has yet to be decided, Douglas said.

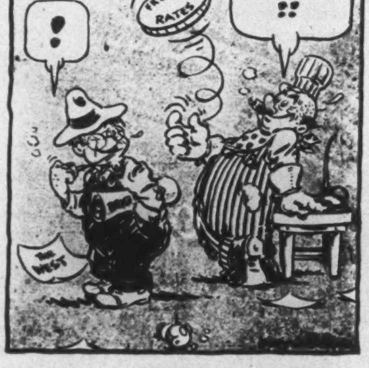
Open Season

IT LOOKS as if it's going to be open season on politicians in the near future. Addressing the jury in the slander action launched eighteen months ago against Premier Douglas by Liberal Leader Walter Tucker, vinegary but able Mr. Justice G. E. Taylor told the talesmen that politicians must expect every action throughout their entire career to be open to public inspection. And it was only right that any defects in a man's character even unproved allegations against him should be aired, provided it was done without malice.

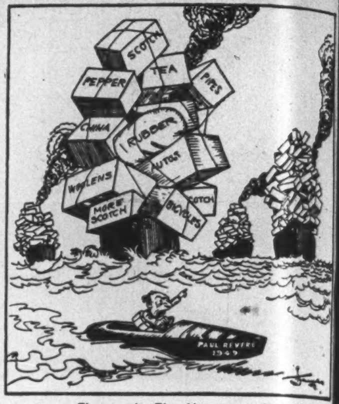
That made the jury sit up, as well as the crowded courtroom, and must have had some impact on the jurors, who after six hours' deliberation tossed out Tucker's slander action.

The law suit was initiated as result of a speech in Tucker's home town of Rosthern. There on June 11, 1948, Douglas said Tucker was facing a charge of alleged fraud as a result of an ancient land agreement.

In fact the transaction was an assignment of a sale agreement of land made eighteen years previously. This assignment provided for repurchase by the assignor within two years. In the event of such repurchase fifteen per cent was called for. The company, of which Mr. Tucker was secretary and minority shareholder, thought itself entitled to this as a profit on the deal. Actually, it never got any profit.



—McKibbin in The Winnipeg Tribune



—Thomas in The Vancouver Daily Provinc

Douglas was making his point over the fifteen per cent as opposed to Liberal claims that the CCF favored land socialization. To Mr. Douglas, fifteen per cent was worse than any socialization.

The Prince Albert courtroom was packed throughout the three-day hearing and at times as many as fifty persons were standing, many of them CCF zealots who had difficult repressing cheers as the verdict was given for Douglas.

Evidence was scanty, consisting of Douglas and Tucker in the box plus testimony from Phil Wade, Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* news editor who covered the Rosthern story.

Douglas and Wade talked, Tucker and Wade talked together. Douglas and Tucker never smiled or said a word to each other. Next February they can glare at one another across the floor of the legislature.

Meantime, Douglas holds the spoils. Best bet; the case will go to appeal and be kicking around for many months.

QUEBEC:

Under the Counter

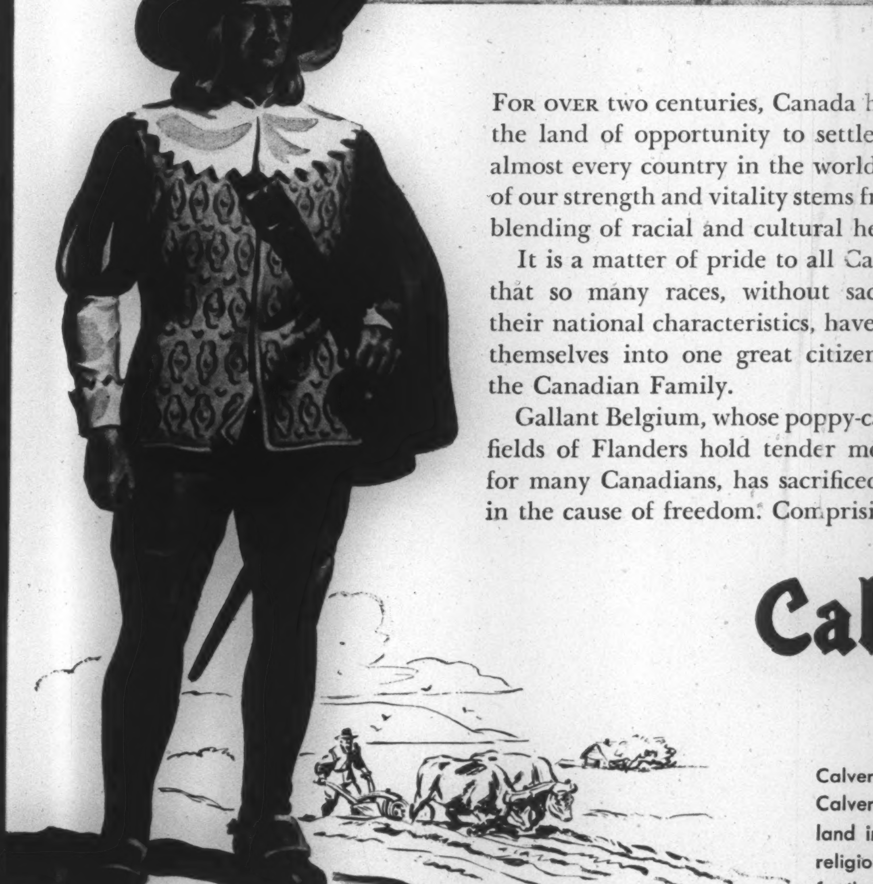
OFFICIALS of the Montreal Police Department are up in arms about the increasing number of obscene publications which find their way to the city's news stands.

Unable to take definite action owing to the lack of federal, provincial or municipal legislation, the police are asking news vendors to cooperate in ridding the city of such borderline publications. Particularly concerned is Capt. Det. Ovila Pelletier, chief of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Squad, who claims that the good work done by the men and women in his department is being undermined by the display of semi-nude women on book covers and by similar items.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

■ Lord Beaverbrook arrived in Fredericton last week with gloomy news. In an interview with the press the conversation turned on Britain's lumber needs next year. The British Government, he said, had notified London newspapers that no newsprint or lumber will be imported from Canada. Until Britain's dollar shortage is solved, the Scandinavian countries will have that market.

The Canadian Family owes much to... Belgium



FOR OVER two centuries, Canada has been the land of opportunity to settlers from almost every country in the world. Much of our strength and vitality stems from this blending of racial and cultural heritages.

It is a matter of pride to all Canadians that so many races, without sacrificing their national characteristics, have united themselves into one great citizenship — the Canadian Family.

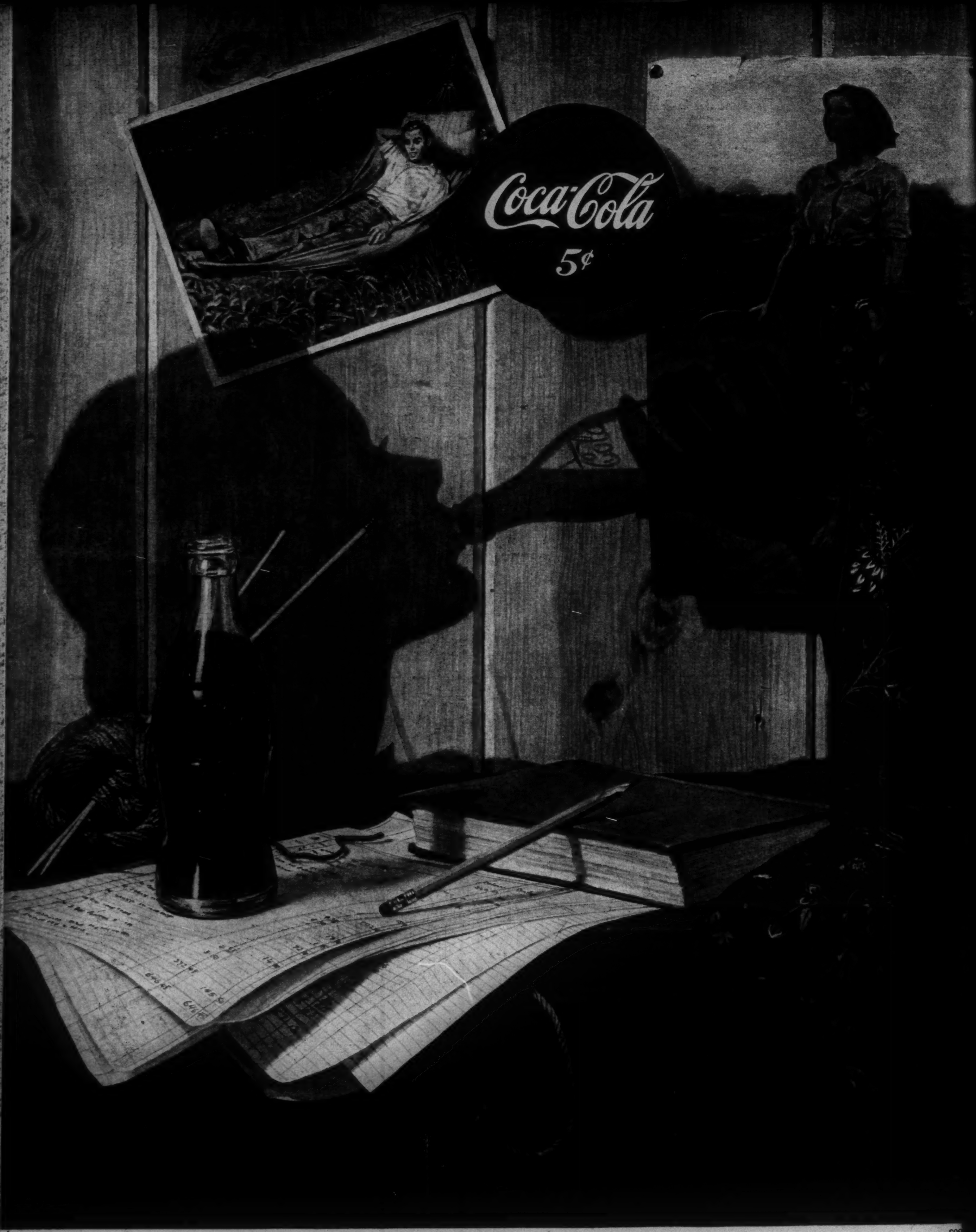
Gallant Belgium, whose poppy-carpeted fields of Flanders hold tender memories for many Canadians, has sacrificed much in the cause of freedom. Comprising two distinct racial groups — the Flemings and the Walloons — she has given many of her sturdy sons to Canada.

Among them have been many distinguished figures in Canadian arts and sciences. The majority, however, specialize in agriculture and have done much to stimulate tobacco-growing in Ontario and Quebec. In the mid-west many have become successful dairymen.

A devout, thrifty and dependable people, they have earned the respect of their fellow-citizens for their contribution to Canada's progress.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Calvert, Secretary of State to King James I, and head of the famous Calvert family, founded one of Canada's first colonies in Newfoundland in 1622. Calvert and his descendants fostered the principles of religious tolerance and democratic freedom and thus helped sow the fertile seed of democracy in the New World.



The pause that refreshes

NOV

IF

TO

RU

by W